

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

### TO THE MEMBERS OF MEJA URJA NIGAM PRIVATE LIMITED

#### Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

#### Opinion

We have audited the Standalone Financial Statements of M/s Meja Urja Nigam Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021, and the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), Standalone Statement of changes in Equity and Standalone Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended on that date, and notes to the Standalone Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information ("hereinafter referred to as the Standalone Financial Statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2021, and its loss and other comprehensive income/ (loss) , changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

#### Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those SAs are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("ICAI") together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the standalone financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics issued by ICAI. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on the standalone financial statements.



### Emphasis of Matter

- (i) We draw attention to note no. 35c of the standalone financial statements regarding Performance Guarantee ("PG") Test for Turbine Generator ("TG") of Unit I has not yet conducted.
- (ii) We draw attention to note no. 35e to the standalone financial statements, as regards to the management evaluation of COVID-19 impact on the future performance of the company.
- (iii) We draw attention to accounting policy no. C 1 note 1.1 to the standalone financial statements regarding Claims/ Counter claims arising out of the project related contracts including Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) Contract and Non EPC contracts, on account of delays in commissioning of the project, or any other reason is pending settlement/negotiations with concerned parties. The Company has considered its best estimate of cost on the work completed based on the contract, work and purchase orders issued where the final bills are pending to be received /approved. Any adjustment on account of these contracts/bills would be adjusted to the cost of property, plant and equipment in the year of settlement I crystallization.
- (iv) We draw attention to note no. 30 to the standalone financial statements regarding balances of accounts due to/ due from sundry creditors/ suppliers, advances balances and other payables/receivables are pending reconciliation/ confirmation in some cases. In the opinion of the management, the current assets, current liabilities, loans and advances etc. shall have a value on realization in the ordinary course of business at least equal to the amount at which they are stated in the standalone financial statements.
- (v) We draw attention to note no. 35d to the standalone financial statements, As per the Fuel Supply Agreement ("FSA") entered between South Eastern Coalfields Limited ("SECL") and Meja Urja Nigam Private Limited ("MUNPL") on 9th day of October, 2018, Annual Contracted Quantity ("ACQ") supply as per FSA is 27,46,650 tonnes. As per the Clause 3.6.1 of aforesaid FSA stipulated that 'If for a Year, the level of delivery by seller, or the Level of Lifting by the purchaser falls below ACQ with respect to that year, the defaulting party shall liable to pay compensation to the other party for such shortfall in level of delivery or level of lifting, as the case may be. MUNPL has lifted 5,74,825 tonnes coal during the reporting financial year so compensation liability/ incentive may arise.



## Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters ('KAM') are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the standalone financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the standalone financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

S. No.	Key Audit Matters	How our audit addressed the Key Audit Matter
1	<p><b>Recognition and Measurement of revenue from Sale of Energy</b></p> <p>The company records revenue from sale of energy as per the principles enunciated under Ind AS 115, based on tariff rates approved by the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) as modified by the order of Appellate Tribunal for securities. However, in cases where tariff rates are yet to be approved, provisional rates are adopted considering the applicable CERC Tariff Regulations.</p> <p>This is considered as key audit matter due to the nature and extent of estimates made as per the CERC Tariff Regulations, which leads to recognition and measurement of revenue from sale of energy being complex and judgemental.</p> <p>(Refer Note No. 23 to the Standalone Financial Statements, read with the Significant Accounting Policy No. C 12)</p>	<p>We have obtained an understanding of the CERC Tariff Regulations, orders, circulars, guidelines and the Company's internal circulars and procedures in respect of recognition and measurement of revenue from sale of energy comprising of capacity and energy charges and adopted the following audit procedures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Evaluated and tested the effectiveness of the Company's design of internal controls relating to recognition and measurement of revenue from sale of energy.</li> <li>- Verified the accounting of revenue from sale of energy, in case of power stations where the tariff rates are yet to be approved, provisional rates are adopted in accordance with the principles given in the CERC Tariff Regulations 2019.</li> </ul> <p>Based on the above procedure performed, the recognition and measurement of revenue from sale of energy are considered to be adequate and reasonable.</p>
2	<p><b>Contingent Liabilities</b></p> <p>There are a number of litigations pending before various forums against the Company and the management's judgement is required for estimating the amount to be disclosed as contingent liability.</p> <p>We identified this as a key audit matter because the estimates on which these</p>	<p>We have obtained an understanding of the Company's internal instructions and procedures in respect of estimation and disclosure of contingent liabilities and adopted the following audit procedures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- understood and tested the design and operating effectiveness of controls as established by the management for obtaining all relevant information for pending litigation cases;</li> </ul>



S. No.	Key Audit Matters	How our audit addressed the Key Audit Matter
	<p>amounts are based involve a significant degree of management judgement in interpreting the cases and it may be subject to management bias.</p> <p>(Refer Note No. 32 to the Standalone Financial Statements, read with the Significant Accounting Policy No. C 10)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- discussed with the management any material developments and latest status of legal matters;</li> <li>- read various correspondences and related documents pertaining to litigation cases and relevant external legal opinions obtained by the management and performed substantive procedures on calculations supporting the disclosure of contingent liabilities;</li> <li>- examined management's judgements and assessments whether provisions are required;</li> <li>- considered the management assessments of those matters that are not disclosed as the probability of material outflow is considered to be remote;</li> <li>- reviewed the adequacy and completeness of disclosures;</li> </ul> <p>Based on the above procedures performed, the estimation and disclosures of contingent liabilities are considered to be adequate and reasonable.</p>

#### Information other than the Standalone Financial Statements and Auditors' Report thereon

The Company's management and Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in Company's annual report but does not include the standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the standalone financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the standalone financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the standalone financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.



## **Management's Responsibilities for the Standalone Financial Statements**

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) specified under Section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the standalone financial statements, the Board of Directors is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Board of Directors is also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

## **Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements**

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the standalone financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these standalone financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.



- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the standalone financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the Standalone Financial Statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

### **Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements**

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in "Annexure 1" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order to the extent applicable.



2. We are enclosing our report in terms of Section 143(5) of the Act, on the basis of such checks of the books and records of the Company as we considered appropriate and according to the information and explanations given to us, in the "Annexure 2" on the directions issued by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.
3. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
- (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
  - (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
  - (c) The Standalone Balance Sheet, the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity and the Standalone Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
  - (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.
  - (e) Being a Government Company pursuant to the Notification No. GSR 463(E) dated 5 June 2015 issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Government of India, provisions of sub-section (2) of Section 164 of the Act, are not applicable to the Company.
  - (f) With respect to the adequacy of the Internal Financial Controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in "Annexure 3".
  - (g) As per Notification No. GSR 463(E) dated 5 June 2015 issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Government of India, Section 197 of the Act is not applicable to the Government Companies. Accordingly, reporting in accordance with requirement of provisions of section 197(16) of the Act is not applicable on the Company.
  - (h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
    - i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations as at 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2021 on its financial position in its standalone financial statements – Refer Note 32 to the standalone financial statements;



- ii. The Company has made provision, as required under the applicable law or Indian accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long-term contracts including derivative contracts;
- iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

For **RAKHECHA & CO.**  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm's Registration no. 002990N



A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Anil Kumar".

**ANIL KUMAR**  
Partner

(Membership No.518544)

Place: New Delhi  
The 22<sup>nd</sup> day of June 2021

**ICAI UDIN: 21518544AAAABO6040**

## ANNEXURE '1' TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of Meja Urja Nigam Private Limited of even date)

i. In respect of the Company's Property, Plant & Equipments:

- (a) **Except for the non-recording of identification numbers** in respect of Plant & Machineries, the Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.
- (b) The Company has a program of verification to cover all the items of fixed assets in a phased manner which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. Pursuant to the program, a portion of property, plant & Equipments has been physically verified by the Management during the year. According to the information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
- (c) According to the information and explanations given to us, the records examined by us and based on the examination of the conveyance deeds / registered sale deed provided to us, we report that, the title deeds, comprising all the immovable properties of land which are freehold, are held in the name of the Company as at the balance sheet date. However, mutation of the land acquired by the Company is pending in respect of 2.54 Hectares (previous year 2.61 Hectare) of Freehold land of value INR 97.88 Lakh (previous year INR 120.54 Lakh).

ii. In respect of it's inventory:

According to the information and explanation given to us, the inventory has been physically verified by an independent firm of Chartered Accountants at reasonable intervals, generally once in a year. No material discrepancies were noticed on physical verification between physical inventory and book records. In our opinion, the procedures of physical verification of inventory followed by the independent firm of Chartered Accountants are reasonable & adequate in relation to the size of the Company and nature of its business.

iii. In respect of loans, secured or unsecured, granted to the parties covered in register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013:

According to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to any companies, firms, limited liabilities partnership or other parties covered in register maintained under Section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013.

In view of the above, the clause 3(iii)(a), 3(iii)(b), 3(iii)(c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.



- iv. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans or given any guarantee and security covered under section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013, so this paragraph of the order is not applicable to the Company.
- v. The Company has not accepted deposits from the public. As such, the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India, the provisions of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act, and the rules framed there under are not applicable to the company, so this paragraph of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- vi. The Company is in the business of generation of electricity, cost records in respect of which have been mandated u/s 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 read together with Companies (Cost Accounting Records) Rules, 2014. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the necessary cost records yet to be maintained by the Company. The company has appointed Cost Auditor for maintenance of cost records which have been mandated u/s 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 read together with Companies (Cost Accounting Records) Rules, 2014.

vii.

- (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, amount deducted/ accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Goods and Service Tax, duty of customs, Cess and other material statutory dues have generally been regularly deposited during the year by the Company with appropriate authorities.

According to the information and explanation given to us, no undisputed amount payable in respect of Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Goods and Service Tax and other material statutory dues were in arrears as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no dues of Income tax or sales tax or service tax or Goods and Service tax or Value added tax which have not been deposited by the company on account of disputes, except for the following :

Nature of the Statute	Nature of Dues	Forum Where the dispute is pending	Period to Which the Amount Relates	Disputed Amount in Lakhs	Amount Deposited in Lakhs
The Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	CIT Appeals	F.Y. 2012-13	Rs. 125.84	Rs. 67.00
The Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	CIT Appeals	F.Y. 2013-14	Rs. 285.03	Rs. 105.75
The Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	CIT Appeals	F.Y. 2014-15	Rs. 293.84	Rs. 39.50
The Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	CIT Appeals	F.Y. 2015-16	Rs. 488.69	Rs. 488.69
The Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	CIT Appeals	F.Y. 2016-17	Rs. 214.17	Rs. 43.00



- viii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of dues to financial institutions, banks.
- ix. The Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments). According to the information and explanations given to us, the money raised by the Company by way of term loans, have been applied for the purpose for which they were obtained.
- x. To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year.
- xi. As per notification n no. GSR 463(E) dated 5<sup>th</sup> June 2015 issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Government of India, Section 197 is not applicable to the Government Companies. Accordingly, provisions of clause 3 (xi) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- xii. According to the information and explanations given to us, in our opinion, the Company is not a Nidhi Company as prescribed under Section 406 of the Act. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xiii. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of Section 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 w.r.t. transactions with the related parties, where applicable. The Company is a Joint Venture of Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) controlled by Central Government and state government entity. Pursuant to Paragraph 25 & 26 of Ind AS 24, entities over which the same government has control or joint control of, or significant influence over, then both the reporting entity and other entities shall be regarded as related parties. The Company has applied the exemption available for government related entities and have made limited disclosures in the standalone financial statements. Details of the transactions with the related parties have been disclosed in Note No. 31f) B of standalone financial statements as required by the applicable Indian accounting standards.
- xiv. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private allotment or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, provisions of clause 3 (xiv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company. Company has made allotment of equity shares under Right Issue during the reporting financial year.
- xv. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not entered in to non-cash transactions with its Directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.



- xvi. According to information and explanation given to us, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, provision of clause 3(xvi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

For **RAKHECHA & CO.**  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm's Registration no. 002990N



*Singhania*  
**ANIL KUMAR**

Partner  
(Membership No.518544)

Place: New Delhi  
The 22<sup>nd</sup> day of June 2021  
**ICAI UDIN: 21518544AAAABO6040**

## ANNEXURE '2' TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 2 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of Meja Urja Nigam Private Limited of even date)

Sl. No.	Directions	Action Taken	Impact on standalone financial statement
1	Whether the company has system in place to process all the accounting transactions through IT system? If yes, the implications of processing of accounting transactions outside IT system on the integrity of the accounts along with the financial implications, if any, may be stated.	In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has system in place to process all the accounting transactions through IT System. However Accounting Software Package "FINMAT" which is being currently used by the company needs improvement/up-gradation having regards to the size/operations of the company. The Company is in process of implementation of SAP Accounting Software in place of "FINMAT" Accounting Software.	Nil
2	Whether there is any restructuring of an existing loan or cases of waiver/write off of debts /loans/interest etc. made by a lender to the company due to the company's inability to repay the loan? If yes, the financial impact may be stated. Whether such cases are properly accounted for?	According to information and explanations given to us, there is no any restructuring of an existing loan and there are no cases of waiver/write off of debts/loans/interest etc.	Nil
3	Whether funds (grants/subsidy etc.) received/receivable for specific schemes from central/ state agencies were properly accounted for/ utilized as per its term and conditions? List the cases of deviation.	According to information and explanations given to us, No fund has been received or receivable for specific schemes from Central/ State Agencies.	Nil

For RAKHECHA & CO.

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration no. 002990N



*Singhania*  
ANIL KUMAR  
Partner  
(Membership No.518544)

Place: New Delhi

The 22<sup>nd</sup> day of June 2021

ICAI UDIN: 21518544AAAABO6040

### **ANNEXURE "3" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**

(Referred to in paragraph 3(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of Meja Urja Nigam Private Limited of even date)

#### **Report on the Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")**

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **MEJA URJA NIGAM PRIVATE LIMITED** ("the Company") as of March 31, 2021 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

#### **Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls**

The Board of Directors of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to respective company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

#### **Auditor's Responsibility**

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the internal financial controls system over financial reporting of the Company.



### Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of standalone financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of standalone financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the standalone financial statements.

### Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control over financial reporting may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

### Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2021, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For **RAKHECHA & CO.**

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration no. 002990N



*Anil Kumar Singhania*

**ANIL KUMAR**

Partner

(Membership No.518544)

Place: New Delhi

The 22<sup>nd</sup> day of June 2021

ICAI UDIN: 21518544AAAABO6040

**BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st MARCH 2021**



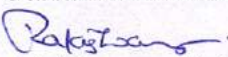
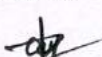

Amount in ₹ lakh

Particulars	Note	As at 31.03.2021	As at 31.03.2020
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Property, plant and equipment	2	1,050,078.40	642,866.36
Capital work in progress	3	62,206.32	423,704.26
Intangible assets	4	383.22	275.41
Other non-current assets	5	13,434.83	19,537.92
Deferred Tax Assets		16,955.00	17,519.58
<b>Total Non-current assets</b>		<b>1,143,057.77</b>	<b>1,103,903.53</b>
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Inventories	6	24,832.03	26,851.03
<b>Financial assets</b>			
Trade Receivables	7	27,935.65	22,892.48
Cash and cash equivalents	8	38,561.07	7,749.72
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	9	1,094.41	224.49
Other financial assets	10	32,056.00	2,852.24
Other current assets	11	7,566.91	5,585.61
<b>Total Current Assets</b>		<b>132,046.07</b>	<b>66,155.57</b>
<b>Deferred Expenses</b>	12	<b>3,176.29</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>		<b>1,278,280.13</b>	<b>1,170,059.10</b>
<b>EQUITY &amp; LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>EQUITY</b>			
Equity Share capital	13	344,847.96	316,327.96
Other equity	14	(51,461.65)	(55,684.48)
<b>Total Equity</b>		<b>293,386.31</b>	<b>260,643.48</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
<b>Financial liabilities</b>			
Borrowings	15	726,013.6	735,405.50
Other financial liabilities	16	1,457.36	4,746.17
<b>Total Non-current liabilities</b>		<b>727,470.94</b>	<b>740,151.67</b>
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
<b>Financial liabilities</b>			
Borrowings	17	86,416.66	38,285.78
Trade payables	18	5,765.09	9,385.92
Other financial liabilities	19	145,052.95	105,140.59
Other current liabilities	20	609.64	804.80
Provisions	21	484.91	713.29
<b>Total Current liabilities</b>		<b>238,329.25</b>	<b>154,330.38</b>
Regulatory deferral account credit balances	22	19,093.63	14,933.57
<b>TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>		<b>1,278,280.13</b>	<b>1,170,059.10</b>

Significant accounting policies

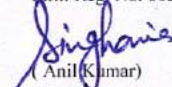
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The accompanying notes 1 to 35 form an integral part of these financial statements.

 Arun Kumar Company Secretary	 Navneet Goel HOF	For & on behalf of the Board of Directors  Rakesh Kumar CEO	 Ajit Kumar Tewary Director	 Anil Kumar Gautam Chairman
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This is the Balance Sheet referred to in our report of even date.

For Rakhecha & Co  
 Chartered Accountants  
 Firm Reg. No. 002990N

  
 (Anil Kumar)  
 Partner  
 M No. 518544



Place: New Delhi

Dated: 22nd day of June, 2021

**MEJA URJA NIGAM PVT. LTD.**


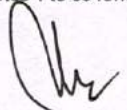

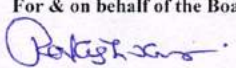

Regd. Office: NTPC Bhawan, Scope Complex, 7, Institutional Area, Lodhi Road, New Delhi-110003

CIN: U74900DL2008PTC176247

**STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED ON 31ST MARCH 2021**

Particulars	Note	Amount in ₹ lakh	
		For the year ended 31.03.2021	For the year ended 31.03.2020
<b>Revenue</b>			
Revenue from Operation	23	213,613.16	57,824.16
Other income	24	3,891.86	1,912.90
<b>Total Revenue</b>		<b>217,505.02</b>	<b>59,737.06</b>
<b>Expenses</b>			
Fuel Cost		109,930.62	38,472.13
Employee benefits expenses	25	7,024.92	5,169.91
Finance costs	26	45,161.31	38,421.35
Depreciation and amortization expenses	2 & 4	37,070.30	29,865.65
Other expenses	27	10,120.30	10,121.87
<b>Total expenses</b>		<b>209,307.45</b>	<b>122,050.91</b>
<b>Profit before exceptional items, tax and Regulatory deferral account balances</b>		<b>8,197.57</b>	<b>(62,313.85)</b>
Exceptional items-(income) / expenses	23 (d)	3,167.00	-
<b>Profit before tax and Regulatory deferral account balances</b>		<b>5,030.57</b>	<b>(62,313.85)</b>
<b>Tax expenses</b>			
Current tax			
Current year		-	-
Earlier years		19.41	-
Deferred tax	31(c)	564.58	(17,519.58)
<b>Total tax expenses</b>		<b>583.99</b>	<b>(17,519.58)</b>
<b>Profit (loss) for the year before regulatory deferral account balances</b>		<b>4,446.58</b>	<b>(44,794.27)</b>
<b>Net Movement in Regulatory Deferral account</b>	29	<b>(586.32)</b>	<b>(15,973.95)</b>
<b>Profit (loss) for the Year</b>		<b>3,860.26</b>	<b>(60,768.22)</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>			
<b>Other comprehensive income / (expenses) for the year, net of income tax</b>		-	-
<b>Total comprehensive income / (expenses) for the year</b>		<b>3,860.26</b>	<b>(60,768.22)</b>
<b>Expenditure during construction period (net)</b>	28		
<b>Earning per share (Par Value Rs. 10/- each)</b>	31(g)		
Basic (Rs.) (from operations including regulatory deferral account balances)		0.12	(2.19)
Basic (Rs.) (from operations excluding regulatory deferral account balances)		0.14	(1.62)
Diluted (Rs.) (from operations including regulatory deferral account balances)		0.12	(2.13)
Diluted (Rs.) (from operations excluding regulatory deferral account balances)		0.14	(1.57)
<b>Significant accounting policies</b>	1		

The accompanying notes 1 to 35 form an integral part of these financial statements.

		For & on behalf of the Board of Directors		
Arun Kumar Company Secretary	Navneet Goel HOF			Anil Kumar Gautam Chairman
		Rakesh Kumar CEO	Ajit Kumar Tewary Director	

This is the Statement of Profit & Loss referred to in our report of even date.

For Rakhecha & Co  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Reg. No. 002990N

  
(Anil Kumar)  
Partner  
M No. 518544



Place: New Delhi

Dated: 22nd day of June 2021

**CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED ON 31ST MARCH 2021**

Amount in ₹ lakh

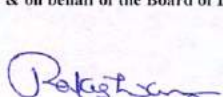
Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2021	For the year ended 31.03.2020
<b>A. CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Profit (Loss) before tax and regulatory deferral account balances	8,197.57	(62,313.85)
Add : Net movement in regulatory deferral account net of tax Debit (Credit)	(586.32)	(1,545.63)
Add : Exceptional items-income / (expense)	(3,167.00)	-
<b>Profit/(Loss) before tax including movement in regulatory deferral account</b>	<b>4,444.25</b>	<b>(63,859.48)</b>
<b>Adjustment for:</b>		
-Depreciation and amortization expense	37,070.30	29,865.65
-Fly Ash Utilisation fund	362.57	-
-Regulatory deferral account credit balance	1,412.40	1,545.63
-Finance Cost	43,968.70	38,184.61
-Unwinding of discount on vendor liability	1,192.61	236.74
<b>Operating profit before working Capital Changes</b>	<b>88,450.83</b>	<b>5,973.15</b>
<b>Adjustment for:</b>		
-Trade Payables	(3,620.83)	6,600.20
-Other financial liabilities	83,043.08	49,616.47
-Other current liabilities	(195.16)	270.18
-Provisions	(228.38)	(580.15)
-Inventories	2,019.00	(22,669.31)
-Trade Receivables	(5,043.17)	(22,059.53)
-Other financial assets	(29,203.76)	(2,851.58)
-Other current assets	4,121.79	(1,216.62)
<b>Cash generated from operations</b>	<b>139,343.40</b>	<b>13,082.81</b>
<b>Income Tax Paid/(Refund)</b>	<b>(19.41)</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Net Cash from Operating Activities - A</b>	<b>139,323.99</b>	<b>13,082.81</b>
<b>B. CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>		
-Bank Balances Other than Cash & Cash Equivalent	(869.92)	-
-Purchase of Property Plant & Equipment & Capital work in progress	(60,478.87)	(70,578.03)
<b>Considering Adjustment of :</b>		
-Depreciation/Amortization	149.44	238.88
-Interest cost	22,323.23	25,744.31
-Re-measurement of vendor Liabilities	518.74	145.59
-Regulatory Income(Expenses)	(507.30)	(1,193.87)
<b>Net Cash Flow from Investing Activities - B</b>	<b>(61,348.79)</b>	<b>(70,578.03)</b>
<b>C. CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>		
-Proceeds from issue of Share	28,520.00	64,462.00
-Share Application Money	-	(11,000.00)
-Proceeds from Long Term Borrowing	(9,391.92)	67,976.01
-Interest and Finance Charges	(66,291.93)	(63,928.92)
<b>Net Cash Flow from Financing Activities - C</b>	<b>(47,163.85)</b>	<b>57,509.09</b>
<b>Net increase/Decrease in Bank balances (A+B+C)</b>	<b>30,811.35</b>	<b>13.87</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalent at the beginning of the year</b>	<b>7,749.72</b>	<b>7,735.85</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalent at the end of the year</b>	<b>38,561.07</b>	<b>7,749.72</b>
Note: Cash & cash equivalent included in the cash flow statement comprise of Balances with bank and deposit with original maturity less than three months. (Refer note 8)	38,561.07	7,749.72
	<b>38,561.07</b>	<b>7,749.72</b>

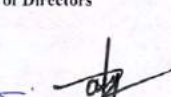
The accompanying notes 1 to 35 form an integral part of these financial statements.

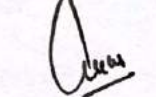
For & on behalf of the Board of Directors

  
Arun Kumar  
Company Secretary

  
Navneet Goel  
HOF

  
Rakesh Kumar  
CEO

  
Ajit Kumar Tewary  
Director

  
Anil Kumar Gautam  
Chairman

This is the Statement of Cash Flow referred to in our report of even date.

For Rakhecha & Co  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Reg. No. 002990N

  
(Anil Kumar)  
Partner  
M No. 518544



Place: New Delhi

Dated 22nd day of June, 2021

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY**

**(A). Equity Share Capital**

For the year period ended 31st March 2021

Amount in ₹ lakh

Balance as at 1 April 2020	316,328.0
Changes in equity share capital during the year	28,520.0
Balance as at 31st March 2021	344,848.0

For the year period ended 31 March 2020

Amount in ₹ lakh

Balance as at 1 April 2019	251,865.96
Changes in equity share capital during the year	64,462.00
Balance as at 31st March 2020	316,327.96

**(B). Other Equity**

For the year / period ended 31st March 2021

Amount in ₹ lakh

Particulars	Share Application Money Pending allotment	Reserves & Surplus		Other comprehensive income	Total
		Retained Earnings	Fly Ash Utilisation Reserve fund		
Balance as at 1 April 2020	-	(55,684.48)	-	-	(55,684.48)
Profit (loss) for the year		3,860.26	-	-	3,860.26
<b>Total Comprehensive Income</b>		<b>(51,824.22)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(51,824.22)</b>
Adjustment during the year		-	-	-	-
Application Money Received	28,520.00	-	-	-	28,520.00
Less : Shares allotted against application money received	(28,520.00)	-	-	-	(28,520.00)
Accretion / (utilisation) in fly ash utilisation fund (net)			362.57		362.57
Transfer to Retained earnings		-	-	-	-
Transfer from Retained earnings		-	-	-	-
<b>Balance as at 31 Mar 2021</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(51,824.22)</b>	<b>362.57</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(51,461.65)</b>

For the year ended 31st March 2020

Amount in ₹ lakh

Particulars	Share Application Money Pending allotment	Reserves & Surplus		Other comprehensive income	Total
		Retained Earnings	Fly Ash Utilisation Reserve fund		
Balance as at 1 April 2019	11,000.00	5,083.74	-	-	16,083.74
Profit (loss) for the year		(60,768.22)	-	-	(60,768.22)
Other comprehensive Income				-	-
<b>Total Comprehensive Income</b>		<b>(55,684.48)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(44,684.48)</b>
Adjustment during the year		-	-	-	-
Application Money Received	53,462.00	-	-	-	53,462.00
Less : Shares allotted against application money received	(64,462.00)	-	-	-	(64,462.00)
Accretion / (utilisation) in fly ash utilisation fund (net)			-		-
Transfer to Retained earnings		-	-	-	-
Transfer from Retained earnings		-	-	-	-
<b>Balance as at 31 March 2020</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(55,684.48)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(55,684.48)</b>

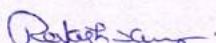
For & on behalf of the Board of Directors



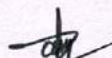
Arun Kumar  
Company Secretary



Navneet Goel  
HOF



Rakesh Kumar  
CEO



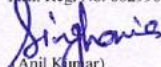
Ajit Kumar Tewary  
Director



Anil Kumar Gautam  
Chairman

This is the Statement of Change in equity referred to in our report of even date.

For Rakhecha & Co  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Reg. No. 002990N

  
(Anil Kumar)  
Partner  
M No. 518544



Place: New Delhi

Dated

22nd day of June 2021

## Note 1. Company Information and Significant Accounting Policies

### A. Reporting entity

Meja Urja Nigam Private Limited (the "Company") is a 50:50 Joint Venture Company of NTPC Limited & Uttar Pradesh Rajya Vidhyut Utpadan Nigam Limited, domiciled in India and limited by shares (CIN:U74900DL2008PTC176247). The address of the Company's registered office is NTPC Bhawan, SCOPE Complex, 7 Institutional Area, Lodi Road, New Delhi -110003. The Company is having objective to generate and sale of power to State Power Utilities and engaged in setting up of Super Critical 2x660 MW Thermal Power Project at Village Kohadar in Prayagraj District of Uttar Pradesh.

### B. Basis of preparation

#### 1. Statement of Compliance

These standalone financial statements are prepared on going concern basis following accrual system of accounting and comply with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended, and other relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003 to the extent applicable.

These financial statements were approved for issue by the Board of Directors in its meeting held on 16<sup>th</sup> June 2021.

#### 2. Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for:

- Certain financial assets and liabilities (including derivative instruments) that are measured at fair value (refer serial no. 22 of accounting policy regarding financial instruments); and
- Plan assets in the case of employees defined benefit plans that are measured at fair value.

The methods used to measure fair values are discussed in notes to the financial statements.

Historical cost is the amount of cash or cash equivalents paid or the fair value of the consideration given to acquire assets at the time of their acquisition or the amount of proceeds received in exchange for the obligation, or at the amounts of cash or cash equivalents expected to be paid to satisfy the liability in the normal course of business. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

#### 3. Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (₹) which is the Company's functional currency. All financial information presented in (₹) has been rounded to the nearest Lakh (up to two decimals), except when indicated otherwise.

#### 4. Current and non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/non-current classification.

An asset is classified as current when it is:

- Expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle;
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- Expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period; or



- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when:

- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle;
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- There is no unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

Deferred tax assets/liabilities are classified as non-current.

Assets and liabilities are classified between current and non-current considering 12 months period as normal operating cycle.

### C. Significant accounting policies

A summary of the significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of the financial statements are as given below. These accounting policies have been applied consistently to all periods presented in the financial statements.

The Company has elected to utilize the option under Ind AS 101-‘First time adoption of Indian Accounting Standards’ by not applying the provisions of Ind AS 16-‘Property, plant and equipment’& Ind AS 38- ‘Intangible assets’ retrospectively and continue to use the previous GAAP carrying amount as a deemed cost under Ind AS at the date of transition to Ind AS i.e. 1 April 2015. Therefore, the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets as per the previous GAAP as at 1 April 2015, i.e. the Company’s date of transition to Ind AS, were maintained on transition to Ind AS.

#### 1. Property, plant and equipment

##### 1.1. Initial recognition and measurement

An item of property, plant and equipment is recognized as an asset if and only if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Items of property, plant and equipment are initially recognized at cost. Cost comprises purchase price including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes after deducting trade discounts and rebates, any cost directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management and the present value of initial estimate of cost of dismantling, removal and restoration.

Subsequent measurement is done at cost less accumulated depreciation/amortization and accumulated impairment losses.

When parts of an item of property, plant and equipment that are significant in value and have different useful lives as compared to the main asset, they are recognized separately.

Deposits, payments/liabilities made provisionally towards compensation, rehabilitation and other expenses relating to land in possession are treated as cost of land.

In the case of assets put to use, where final settlement of bills with contractors is yet to be effected, capitalization is done on provisional basis subject to necessary adjustment in the year of final settlement.

Assets and systems common to more than one generating unit are capitalized on the basis of



engineering estimates/assessments.

Items of spare parts, stand-by equipment and servicing equipment which meet the definition of property, plant and equipment are capitalized. Other spare parts are carried as inventory and recognized in the statement of profit and loss on consumption.

The acquisition or construction of some items of property, plant and equipment although not directly increasing the future economic benefits of any particular existing item of property, plant and equipment, may be necessary for the Company to obtain future economic benefits from its other assets. Such items are recognized as property, plant and equipment.

### **1.2. Subsequent costs**

Subsequent expenditure is recognized in the carrying amount of the asset when it is probable that future economic benefits deriving from the cost incurred will flow to the enterprise and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Expenditure on major inspection and overhauls of generating unit is capitalized, when it meets the asset recognition criteria. Any remaining carrying amount of the cost of the previous inspection and overhaul is derecognized.

The cost of replacing major part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognized in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Company and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized regardless of whether the replaced part has been depreciated separately. If it is not practicable to determine the carrying amount of the replaced part, the Company uses the cost of the replacement as an indication of what the cost of replaced part was at the time it was acquired or constructed. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognized in the statement of profit and loss as and when incurred.

### **1.3. Decommissioning costs**

The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of the asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met.

### **1.4. De-recognition**

Property, plant and equipment is derecognized when no future economic benefits are expected from their use or upon their disposal. Gains and losses on de-recognition of an item of property, plant and equipment are determined as the difference between sale proceeds from disposal, if any, and the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment and are recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

In circumstance, where an item of property, plant and equipment is abandoned, the net carrying cost relating to the property, plant and equipment is written off in the same period.

### **1.5. Depreciation/amortization**

Depreciation is recognized in statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of each part of an item of property, plant and equipment.

Depreciation on the assets of the generation of electricity business, and on the assets of Corporate & other offices of the Company, covered under Part B of Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013, is charged on straight-line method following the rates and methodology notified by the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) Tariff Regulations.

Depreciation on the following assets is provided on their estimated useful lives, which are different from the useful lives as prescribed under Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013, ascertained on the basis of technical evaluation/ assessment:



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a) Kutcha roads	2 years
b) Enabling works	
- residential buildings	15 years
- internal electrification of residential buildings	10 years
- non-residential buildings including their internal electrification, water supply, sewerage & drainage works, railway sidings, aerodromes, helipads and airstrips.	5 years
c) Personal computers & laptops including peripherals.	3 years
d) Photocopiers, fax machines, water coolers and refrigerators.	5 years
e) Temporary erections including wooden structures.	1 year
f) Telephone exchange.	15 years
g) Wireless systems, VSAT equipment, display devices viz. projectors, screens, CCTV, audio video conferencing systems and other communication equipment.	6 years
h) Energy saving electrical appliances and fittings.	2-7 years

Major overhaul and inspection costs which have been capitalized are depreciated over the period until the next scheduled outage or actual major inspection/overhaul, whichever is earlier.

Capital spares are depreciated considering the useful life ranging between 2 to 40 years based on technical assessment.

Right-of-use land and buildings relating to generation of electricity business governed by CERC Tariff Regulations are fully amortized over the lease period or life of the related plant whichever is lower following the rates and methodology notified by the CERC Tariff Regulations.

Right-of-use land and buildings relating to generation of electricity business which are not governed by CERC tariff Regulations are fully amortized over the lease period or life of the related plant whichever is lower.

Depreciation on additions to/deductions from property, plant and equipment during the year is charged on pro-rata basis from/up to the month in which the asset is available for use/sale, disposal or earmarked for disposal.

Where the cost of depreciable assets has undergone a change during the year due to increase/decrease in long-term liabilities (recognized up to 31 March 2016) on account of exchange fluctuation and price adjustment change in duties or similar factors, the unamortized balance of such asset is charged off prospectively over the remaining useful life determined following the applicable accounting policies relating to depreciation/amortization.

Where it is probable that future economic benefits deriving from the expenditure incurred will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably, subsequent expenditure on a property, plant and equipment along-with its unamortized depreciable amount is charged off prospectively over the revised useful life determined by technical assessment.

The residual values, useful lives and method of depreciation of assets other than the assets of generation of electricity business and integrated coal mines governed by CERC Tariff Regulations, are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, wherever required.

Depreciation of an asset ceases at the earlier of the date that the asset is classified as held for sale (or included in a disposal group that is classified as held for sale) in accordance with Ind AS 105 and the date that the asset is de-recognised.

Refer policy no. C.16 in respect of depreciation/amortization of right-of-use assets.

## 2. Capital work-in-progress

Cost incurred for property, plant and equipment that are not ready for their intended use as on the reporting date, is classified under capital work- in-progress.



The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials & direct labour, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the assets to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management and the borrowing costs attributable to the acquisition or construction of qualifying asset.

Expenses directly attributable to construction of property, plant and equipment incurred till they are ready for their intended use are identified and allocated on a systematic basis on the cost of related assets.

Deposit works/cost plus contracts are accounted for on the basis of statements of account received from the contractors.

Unsettled liabilities for price variation/exchange rate variation in case of contracts are accounted for on estimated basis as per terms of the contracts.

### **3. Intangible assets and intangible assets under development**

#### **3.1. Initial recognition and measurement**

An intangible asset is recognized if and only if it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the Company and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably.

Intangible assets that are acquired by the Company, which have finite useful lives, are recognized at cost. Subsequent measurement is done at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Cost comprises purchase price including import duties, non-refundable taxes after deducting trade discounts and rebates and any directly attributable expenses of preparing the asset for its intended use.

Expenditure on development activities is capitalized only if the expenditure can be measured reliably, the product or process is technically and commercially feasible, future economic benefits are probable and the Company intends to & has sufficient resources to complete development and to use or sell the asset.

Expenditure incurred which are eligible for capitalizations under intangible assets are carried as intangible assets under development till they are ready for their intended use.

#### **3.2. Subsequent costs**

Subsequent expenditure is recognized as an increase in the carrying amount of the asset when it is probable that future economic benefits deriving from the cost incurred will flow to the enterprise and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

#### **3.3. De-recognition**

An intangible asset is derecognized when no future economic benefits are expected from their use or upon their disposal. Gain or loss on de-recognition of an intangible asset is determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds, if any, and the carrying amount of intangible assets and are recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

#### **3.4. Amortization**

Cost of software recognized as intangible asset, is amortized on straight-line method over a period of legal right to use or 3 years, whichever is less. Other intangible assets are amortized on straight-line method over the period of legal right to use or life of the related plant, whichever is less.

The amortization period and the amortization method of intangible assets with a finite useful life is reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, wherever required.



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#### 4. Regulatory deferral account balances

Expense/income recognized in the statement of profit and loss to the extent recoverable from or payable to the beneficiaries in subsequent periods as per CERC Tariff Regulations are recognized as 'Regulatory deferral account balances'.

Regulatory deferral account balances are adjusted in the year in which the same become recoverable from or payable to the beneficiaries.

Regulatory deferral account balances are evaluated at each balance sheet date to ensure that the underlying activities meet the recognition criteria and it is probable that future economic benefits associated with such balances will flow to the entity. If these criteria are not met, the regulatory deferral account balances are derecognized.

#### 5. Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs consist of (a) interest expense calculated using the effective interest method as described in Ind AS 109 – 'Financial Instruments' (b) interest expense on lease liabilities recognized in accordance with Ind AS 116– 'Leases' and(c) exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs.

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction/exploration/development or erection of qualifying assets are capitalized as part of cost of such asset until such time the assets are substantially ready for their intended use. Qualifying assets are assets which necessarily take substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale.

When the Company borrows funds specifically for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset, the borrowing costs incurred are capitalized. When Company borrows funds generally and uses them for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset, the capitalization of the borrowing costs is computed based on the weighted average cost of all borrowings that are outstanding during the period and used for the acquisition, construction/exploration or erection of the qualifying asset. However, borrowing costs applicable to borrowings made specifically for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset, are excluded from this calculation, until substantially all the activities necessary to prepare that asset for its intended use or sale are complete.

Income earned on temporary investment made out of the borrowings pending utilization for expenditure on the qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalization.

Capitalization of borrowing costs ceases when substantially all the activities necessary to prepare the qualifying assets for their intended use are complete.

Other borrowing costs are recognized as an expense in the year in which they are incurred.

#### 6. Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost includes cost of purchase, cost of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on weighted average basis. Costs of purchased inventory are determined after deducting rebates, trade discounts and other similar items. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

The diminution in the value of obsolete, unserviceable, surplus and non-moving items of stores and spares is ascertained on review and provided for.

Steel scrap is valued at estimated realizable value.

#### 7. Cash and cash equivalents



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Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks, cash on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, that are readily convertible to known amount of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

#### **8. Government grants**

Government grants are recognized when there is reasonable assurance that they will be received and the Company will comply with the conditions associated with the grant. Grants that compensate the Company for the cost of depreciable asset are recognized as income in statement of profit and loss on a systematic basis over the period and in the proportion in which depreciation is charged. Grants that compensate the Company for expenses incurred are recognized over the period in which the related costs are incurred and the same is deducted from the related expenses.

#### **9. Fly ash utilization reserve fund**

Proceeds from sale of ash/ash products along-with income on investment of surplus fund are transferred to 'Fly ash utilization reserve fund' in terms of provisions of gazette notification dated 3 November 2009 issued by Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India. The fund is utilized towards expenditure on development of infrastructure/facilities, promotion & facilitation activities for use of fly ash.

#### **10. Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets**

A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at reporting date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognized as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of reimbursement, if any.

Contingent liabilities are possible obligations that arise from past events and whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more future events not wholly within the control of the Company. Where it is not probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required, or the amount cannot be estimated reliably, the obligation is disclosed as a contingent liability, unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote. Contingent liabilities are disclosed on the basis of judgment of the management/independent experts. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date and are adjusted to reflect the current management estimate.

Contingent assets are possible assets that arise from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company. Contingent assets are disclosed in the financial statements when inflow of economic benefits is probable on the basis of judgment of management. These are assessed continually to ensure that developments are appropriately reflected in the financial statements.

#### **11. Foreign currency transactions and translation**



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Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded at the functional currency spot exchange rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date. Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognized in the statement of profit and loss in the year in which it arises with the exception that exchange differences on long term monetary items related to acquisition of property, plant and equipment recognized up to 31 March 2016 are adjusted to the carrying cost of property, plant and equipment.

Non-monetary items denominated in foreign currency which are measured in terms of historical cost are recorded using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. In case of advance consideration received or paid in a foreign currency, the date of transaction for the purpose of determining the exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income (or part of it), is when the Company initially recognizes the non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability arising from the payment or receipt of advance consideration.

## 12. Revenue

Company's revenues arise from sale and trading of energy, consultancy, project management & supervision services, income on assets under lease, supply of coal from integrated coal mines and other income. Revenue from other income comprises interest from banks, employees, contractors etc., dividend from investments in joint venture & subsidiary companies, dividend from mutual fund investments, surcharge received from beneficiaries for delayed payments, sale of scrap, other miscellaneous income, etc.

### 12.1. Revenue from sale of energy

The majority of the Company's operations in India are regulated under the Electricity Act, 2003. Accordingly, the CERC determines the tariff for the Company's power plants based on the norms prescribed in the tariff regulations as applicable from time to time. Tariff is based on the capital cost incurred for a specific power plant and primarily comprises two components: capacity charge i.e. a fixed charge that includes depreciation, return on equity, interest on working capital, operating & maintenance expenses, interest on loan and energy charge i.e. a variable charge primarily based on fuel costs.

Revenue is measured based on the consideration that is specified in a contract with a customer or is expected to be received in exchange for the products or services and excludes amounts collected on behalf of third parties. The Company recognizes revenue when (or as) the performance obligation is satisfied, which typically occurs when (or as) control over the products or services is transferred to a customer.

Revenue from sale of energy is accounted for based on tariff rates approved by the CERC (except items indicated as provisional) as modified by the orders of Appellate Tribunal for Electricity to the extent applicable. In case of power stations where the tariff rates are yet to be approved/items indicated provisional by the CERC in their orders, provisional rates are adopted considering the applicable CERC Tariff Regulations. Revenue from sale of energy is recognized once the electricity has been delivered to the beneficiary and is measured through a regular review of usage meters. Beneficiaries are billed on a periodic and regular basis. As at each reporting date, revenue from sale of energy includes an accrual for sales delivered to beneficiaries but not yet billed i.e. contract assets/ unbilled revenue.

The incentives/disincentives are accounted for based on the norms notified/approved by the CERC as per principles enunciated in Ind AS 115 – 'Revenue from contracts with customers. In cases of power stations where the same have not been notified/approved, incentives/disincentives are accounted for on provisional basis.

Exchange differences arising from settlement/translation of monetary items denominated in



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foreign currency to the extent recoverable from or payable to the beneficiaries in subsequent periods as per the CERC Tariff Regulations are accounted as 'Regulatory deferred account balances' and such balances are adjusted in the year in which the same becomes recoverable/payable to the beneficiaries.

Exchange differences on account of translation of foreign currency borrowings recognized up to 31 March 2016, to the extent recoverable from or payable to the beneficiaries in subsequent periods as per the CERC Tariff Regulations are accounted as 'Deferred foreign currency fluctuation asset' with corresponding credit to 'Deferred income from foreign currency fluctuation'. Deferred income from foreign currency fluctuation account is amortized in the proportion in which depreciation is charged on such exchange differences and same is adjusted against depreciation expense. Fair value changes in respect of forward exchange contracts for derivatives recoverable from/payable to the beneficiaries as per the CERC Tariff Regulations, are recognized in sales.

Revenue from sale of energy through trading is recognized based on the rates, terms & conditions mutually agreed with the beneficiaries as per the guidelines issued by Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, Government of India.

Rebates allowed to beneficiaries as early payment incentives are deducted from the amount of revenue.

## **12.2. Other income**

Interest income is recognized, when no significant uncertainty as to measurability or collectability exist, on a time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the applicable interest rate, using the effective interest rate method (EIR).

Scrap other than steel scrap is accounted for as and when sold.

Insurance claims for loss of profit are accounted for in the year of acceptance. Other insurance claims are accounted for based on certainty of realization.

Revenue from rentals and operating leases is recognized on an accrual basis in accordance with the substance of the relevant agreement.

The interest/surcharge on late payment/overdue trade receivables for sale of energy is recognized when no significant uncertainty as to measurability or collectability exists.

Interest/surcharge recoverable on advances to suppliers as well as warranty claims wherever there is uncertainty of realization/acceptance are not treated as accrued and are therefore, accounted for on receipt/acceptance.

## **13. Employee benefits**

The employees of the Company are on secondment from the holding company. Employee benefits include provident fund, pension, gratuity, post-retirement medical facilities, compensated absences, long service award, economic rehabilitation scheme and other terminal benefits. In terms of the arrangement with the Holding Company, the Company is to make a fixed percentage contribution of the aggregate of basic pay and dearness allowance for the period of service rendered in the Company. Accordingly, these employee benefits are treated as defined contribution schemes.

## **14. Other expenses**

Expenditure on research is charged to revenue as and when incurred. Expenditure on development is charged to revenue as and when incurred unless it meets the recognition criteria for intangible asset as per Ind AS 38- 'Intangible assets'.

Preliminary expenses on account of new projects incurred prior to approval of feasibility



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report/techno economic clearance are charged to statement of profit and loss.

Net pre-commissioning income/expenditure is adjusted directly in the cost of related assets and systems.

Transit and handling losses of coal as per Company's norms are included in cost of coal.

## 15. Income tax

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current tax expense is recognized in statement of profit and loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in OCI or equity, in which case it is recognized in OCI or equity, respectively.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year computed as per the provisions of Income Tax Act, 1961, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is recognized using the balance sheet method, on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the tax bases of assets and liabilities. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they materialize, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against the current tax liabilities, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority.

Deferred tax is recognized in statement of profit and loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in OCI or equity, in which case it is recognized in OCI or equity, respectively.

A deferred tax asset is recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary difference can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the sufficient taxable profits will be available in future to allow all or part of deferred tax assets to be utilized.

Deferred tax assets include Minimum Alternative Tax (MAT) paid in accordance with the tax laws in India, which is likely to give future economic benefits in the form of availability of set off against future income tax liability. MAT credit is recognized as deferred tax asset in the balance sheet when the asset can be measured reliably and it is probable that the future taxable profit will be available against which MAT credit can be utilized.

When there is uncertainty regarding income tax treatments, the Company assesses whether a tax authority is likely to accept an uncertain tax treatment. If it concludes that the tax authority is unlikely to accept an uncertain tax treatment, the effect of the uncertainty on taxable income, tax bases and unused tax losses and unused tax credits is recognized. The effect of the uncertainty is recognized using the method that, in each case, best reflects the outcome of the uncertainty: the most likely outcome or the expected value. For each case, the Company evaluates whether to consider each uncertain tax treatment separately, or in conjunction with another or several other uncertain tax treatments, based on the approach that best prefixes the resolution of uncertainty.

## 16. Leases

### 16.1. As lessee

The Company assesses whether a contract contains a lease, at inception of a contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether: (1) the contract involves the use of an identified asset (2) the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and (3) the Company has the right to direct the use of



the asset.

The Company recognizes a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability for all lease arrangements in which it is a lessee, except for leases with a term of twelve months or less (short-term leases) and leases for low value underlying assets. For these short-term and leases for low value underlying assets, the Company recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Certain lease arrangements include the options to extend or terminate the lease before the end of the lease term. Right-of use assets and lease liabilities include these options when it is reasonably certain that the option to extend the lease will be exercised/option to terminate the lease will not be exercised.

The right-of-use assets are initially recognized at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or prior to the commencement date of the lease plus any initial direct costs less any lease incentives. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation/amortization and impairment losses and adjusted for any reassessment of lease liabilities.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated/amortized from the commencement date to the end of the useful life of the underlying asset, if the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset by the end of lease term or if the cost of right-of-use assets reflects that the purchase option will be exercised. Otherwise, Right-of-use assets are depreciated/amortized from the commencement date on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset.

Right-of-use assets are evaluated for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. For the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the Cash Generating Unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs.

The lease liability is initially measured at amortized cost at the present value of the future lease payments. In calculating the present value, lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if not readily determinable, using the incremental borrowing rate. Lease liabilities are re-measured with a corresponding adjustment to the related right-of-use asset if the Company changes its assessment whether it will exercise an extension or a termination option.

## 16.2. As lessor

At the inception of an arrangement, the Company determines whether such an arrangement is or contains a lease. A specific asset is subject of a lease if fulfillment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of that specified asset. An arrangement conveys the right to use the asset if the arrangement conveys to the customer the right to control the use of the underlying asset. Arrangements that do not take the legal form of a lease but convey rights to customers/suppliers to use an asset in return for a payment or a series of payments are identified as either finance leases or operating leases.

### Accounting for finance leases

Where the Company determines a long term Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) to be or to contain a lease and where the off taker has the principal risk and rewards of ownership of the power plant through its contractual arrangements with the Company, the arrangement is considered a finance lease. Capacity payments are apportioned between capital repayments relating to the provision of the plant, finance income and service income. The finance income element of the capacity payment is recognized as revenue, using a rate of return specific to the plant to give a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment in each period. The service income element of the capacity payment is the difference between the total capacity payment and the amount recognized



as finance income and capital repayments and recognized as revenue as it is earned.

The amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recorded in the balance sheet as financial assets, classified as 'Finance lease receivables', at the amount equal to the net investment in the lease.

#### **Accounting for operating leases**

Where the Company determines a long term PPA to be or to contain a lease and where the Company retains the principal risks and rewards of ownership of the power plant, the arrangement is considered an operating lease.

For operating leases, the power plant is capitalized as property, plant and equipment and depreciated over its economic life. Rental income from operating leases is recognized on a straight line basis over the term of the arrangement.

#### **17. Impairment of non-financial assets**

The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment considering the provisions of Ind AS 36 - 'Impairment of Assets'. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the higher of its fair value less costs to disposal and its value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets that cannot be tested individually are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets (the 'cash-generating unit', or "CGU").

An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or its CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in the statement of profit and loss. Impairment losses recognized in respect of CGUs are reduced from the carrying amounts of the assets of the CGU.

Impairment losses recognized in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of accumulated depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

#### **18. Operating segments**

In accordance with Ind AS 108-'Operating segments', the operating segments used to present segment information are identified on the basis of internal reports used by the Company's management to allocate resources to the segments and assess their performance. The Board of Directors is collectively the Company's 'Chief Operating Decision Maker' or 'CODM' within the meaning of Ind AS 108. The indicators used for internal reporting purposes may evolve in connection with performance assessment measures put in place. The Company operating only in Generation of the energy as such no reportable segments as per the Chief operating decision maker (CODM) of the company.

#### **19. Material prior period errors**

Material prior period errors are corrected retrospectively by restating the comparative amounts for the prior periods presented in which the error occurred. If the error occurred before the earliest period presented, the opening balances of assets, liabilities and equity for the earliest period



presented, are restated.

## 20. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per equity share is computed by dividing the net profit or loss attributable to equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the financial year.

Diluted earnings per equity share is computed by dividing the net profit or loss attributable to equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per equity share and also the weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

The number of equity shares and potentially dilutive equity shares are adjusted retrospectively for all periods presented for any bonus shares issued during the financial year.

Basic and diluted earnings per equity share are also computed using the earnings amounts excluding the movements in regulatory deferral account balances.

## 21. Statement of cash flows

Statement of cash flows is prepared in accordance with the indirect method prescribed in Ind AS 7- 'Statement of cash flows'.

## 22. Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. The Company recognizes a financial asset or a financial liability only when it becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

### 22.1. Financial assets

#### Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognized at fair value on initial recognition, except for trade receivables which are initially measured at transaction price. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets, which are not valued at fair value through profit or loss, are added to the fair value on initial recognition.

#### Subsequent measurement

##### Debt instruments at amortized cost

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortized cost if both the following conditions are met:

- (a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
- (b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included in finance income in the statement of profit and loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognized in the statement of profit and loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

##### De-recognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a Group of similar financial assets) is primarily de-recognized (i.e. removed from the Company's balance sheet) when:



- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

The difference between the carrying amount and the amount of consideration received/receivable is recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

### **Impairment of financial assets**

In accordance with Ind AS 109-'Financial instruments', the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

- Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortized cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits and bank balance.
- Financial assets that are debt instruments and are measured as at FVTOCI.
- Lease receivables under Ind AS 116.
- Trade receivables, unbilled revenue and contract assets under Ind AS 115.
- Loan commitments which are not measured as at FVTPL.

For trade receivables and contract assets/unbilled revenue, the Company applies the simplified approach required by Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments, which requires lifetime expected losses to be recognized from initial recognition.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure (other than purchased or originated credit impaired financial assets), the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognizing impairment loss allowance based on 12month ECL.

For purchased or originated credit impaired financial assets, a loss allowance is recognized for the cumulative changes in lifetime expected credited losses since initial recognition.

## **22.2. Financial liabilities**

### **Initial recognition and measurement**

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss and financial liabilities at amortized cost, as appropriate. All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of liabilities subsequently measured at amortized cost net of directly attributable transaction cost. The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, borrowings including bank overdrafts, financial guarantee contracts and derivative financial instruments.

### **Subsequent measurement**

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

#### **Financial liabilities at amortized cost**

After initial measurement, such financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognized in statement of profit and loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process Amortized cost is



calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included in finance costs in the statement of profit and loss. This category generally applies to borrowings, trade payables and other contractual liabilities.

#### **De-recognition**

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

#### **22.3. Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities**

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is presented in the balance sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

#### **D. Use of estimates and management judgements**

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that may impact the application of accounting policies and the reported value of assets, liabilities, revenue expenses and related disclosures concerning the items involved as well as contingent assets and liabilities at the balance sheet date. The estimates and management's judgments are based on previous experience & other factors considered reasonable and prudent in the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

In order to enhance understanding of the financial statements, information about significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements is as under:

##### **1. Formulation of accounting policies**

The accounting policies are formulated in a manner that results in financial statements containing relevant and reliable information about the transactions, other events and conditions to which they apply. Those policies need not be applied when the effect of applying them is immaterial.

##### **2. Useful life of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets**

The estimated useful life of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets is based on a number of factors including the effects of obsolescence, demand, competition and other economic factors (such as the stability of the industry and known technological advances) and the level of maintenance expenditures required to obtain the expected future cash flows from the asset.

Useful life of the assets of the generation of electricity business and integrated coal mines (where tariff is regulated) is determined by the CERC Tariff Regulations in accordance with Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013.

##### **3. Recoverable amount of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets**

The recoverable amount of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets is based on estimates and assumptions regarding in particular the expected market outlook and future cash flows associated with the power plants. Any changes in these assumptions may have a material impact on the measurement of the recoverable amount and could result in impairment.



#### **4. Revenues**

The Company records revenue from sale of energy based on tariff rates approved by the CERC as modified by the orders of Appellate Tribunal for Electricity, as per principles enunciated under Ind AS 115. However, in cases where tariff rates are yet to be approved, provisional rates are adopted considering the applicable CERC Tariff Regulations.

#### **5. Leases not in legal form of lease**

Significant judgment is required to apply lease accounting rules as per Ind AS 116 in determining whether an arrangement contains a lease. In assessing arrangements entered into by the Company, management has exercised judgment to evaluate the right to use the underlying asset, substance of the transactions including legally enforceable agreements and other significant terms and conditions of the arrangements to conclude whether the arrangement meets the criteria as per Ind AS 116.

#### **6. Regulatory deferral account balances**

Recognition of regulatory deferral account balances involves significant judgments including about future tariff regulations since these are based on estimation of the amounts expected to be recoverable/payable through tariff in future.

#### **7. Provisions and contingencies**

The assessments undertaken in recognizing provisions and contingencies have been made in accordance with Ind AS 37-‘Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets’. The evaluation of the likelihood of the contingent events require best judgment by management regarding the probability of exposure to potential loss. Should circumstances change following unforeseeable developments, this likelihood could alter.

#### **8. Income taxes**

Significant estimates are involved in determining the provision for current and deferred tax, including amount expected to be paid/recovered for uncertain tax positions.

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**2. Non-current Assets - Property, Plant and equipment**

Particulars	Gross Block			Depreciation/Amortisation			Amount: in ₹ lakh			
	As at 01.04.2020	Additions	Deductions/ Adjustments	As at 31.03.2021	Upto 01.04.2020	For the year	Deductions/ Adjustments	Upto 31.03.2021	As at 31.03.2021	As at 31.03.2020
Land :										
(including development expenses)										
Freehold	19,158.78	0.00	0.57	19,158.21	114.08	125.93	(0.01)	240.02	19,158.21	19,158.78
Roads, Bridges & culverts	3,340.02	293.40	(0.25)	3,633.67	459.88	564.83	0.80	1,023.91	25,480.71	13,308.87
Building					621.62	726.72	1.01	1,347.33	21,363.47	16,635.17
- Main Plant	13,768.75	12,759.72	23.85	26,504.62	589	7.31		13.20	35.17	34.23
- Other	17,256.79	5,484.38	30.37	22,710.80	261.73	275.23	0.58	536.38	5,687.11	4,981.69
Temporary Erection	40.12	8.25		48.37	275.08	275.10		550.18	4,659.73	4,934.83
Water supply, drainage & Sewerage system	5,243.42	992.18	12.11	6,223.49	3,937.15	4,525.27	0.63	8,461.79	110,743.53	70,630.01
MGR track and signalling system	5,209.91			5,209.91	304.58	372.18		673.76	10,386.01	5,410.21
Railway Sliding	74,567.16	44,650.02	11.86	119,205.32	28,496.91	35,196.12	(118.82)	63,811.85	844,765.40	500,226.56
Earth Dam Reservoir	5,711.79	5,347.98		11,059.77	62.41	59.34		121.75	785.00	643.14
Plant and machinery	528,723.47	378,769.71	(1,084.07)	906.75	4.30	4.60		8.90	64.26	68.86
Furniture and fixtures	705.55	201.20		906.75	53.23	51.21		104.44	426.46	397.22
Vehicles	73.16			73.16	49.92	47.36		97.28	94.73	70.88
Office equipment	450.45	80.45		530.90	98.16	114.48		212.64	939.63	982.77
EDP, WP machines and satcom equipment	120.80	71.21		192.01	131.35	135.21	(0.64)	267.20	1,816.25	1,939.36
Construction Equipment	1,080.93	71.34		1,152.27	17.54	32.74		50.28	132.21	52.76
Electrical installations	2,070.71	0.55	(12.19)	2,083.45	2.61	6.37		8.98	132.21	62.89
Communication equipment's	70.30	30.26		100.56	6.15	6.73		12.88	96.59	102.19
Hospital Equipment's	65.50	75.69		141.19						
Laboratory & Workshop equipment	108.34	1.13		109.47						
<b>Total</b>	<b>677,765.95</b>	<b>48,837.47</b>	<b>(1,017.75)</b>	<b>1,127,621.17</b>	<b>34,899.59</b>	<b>42,526.73</b>	<b>(116.45)</b>	<b>77,542.77</b>	<b>1,050,078.40</b>	<b>642,866.36</b>

Particulars	Gross Block			Depreciation/Amortisation			Amount: in ₹ lakh			
	As at 01.04.2019	Additions	Deductions/ Adjustments	As at 31.03.2020	Upto 01.04.2019	For the year	Deductions/ Adjustments	Upto 31.03.2020	As at 31.03.2020	As at 31.03.2019
Land :										
(including development expenses)										
Freehold	18,595.49	563.29		19,158.78	197.94	119.50			19,158.78	18,595.49
Roads, Bridges & culverts	1,717.25	1,826.13	203.36	3,340.02	1,496.17	680.64	1,555.19	621.62	16,635.17	9,859.73
Building					26.62	6.47	27.20	5.89	34.23	32.13
- Main Plant		13,768.75		13,768.75		459.88		459.88	4,981.69	4,934.83
- Other	11,355.90	7,451.52	1,550.63	17,256.79	105.92	263.39	107.58	261.73	4,934.83	4,345.58
Temporary Erection	58.75	8.39	27.02	40.12		275.08		275.08	70,630.01	
Water supply, drainage & Sewerage system	540.50	4,811.36	108.44	5,243.42		3,937.15		3,937.15	5,410.21	
MGR track and signalling system		5,209.91		5,209.91		301.58		301.58	500,226.56	
Railway Sliding		74,567.16		74,567.16		28,483.02		28,483.02	643.14	
Earth Dam Reservoir		5,711.79		5,711.79		64.85		64.85	68.86	
Plant and machinery	722.66	523,997.88	(4,002.93)	528,723.47	68.48	64.85	54.59	54.59	603.40	654.18
Furniture and fixtures	752.90	105.84	153.19	705.55	149.50	4.57	151.94	151.94	603.40	603.40
Vehicles	44.53	39.07	10.44	73.16	10.17	4.30	10.44	4.30	68.86	34.36
Office equipment	481.78	96.34	127.67	450.45	161.67	53.62	133.94	53.23	397.22	360.00
EDP, WP machines and satcom equipment	267.24	18.93	165.37	120.80	109.84	102.53	165.37	49.92	70.88	105.57
Construction Equipment	509.96	625.18	114.21	1,080.93	331.11	142.71	114.21	98.16	982.77	460.12
Electrical installations	1,369.83	1,041.52	340.64	2,070.71	68.97	15.38	342.47	131.35	1,939.36	1,038.72
Communication equipment's	95.72	36.23	61.65	70.30			66.81	17.54	52.76	26.75
Hospital Equipment's	36.55	28.95		65.50			(1.13)	2.61	62.89	32.81
Laboratory & Workshop equipment	119.98	8.42	20.06	108.34	19.54	6.67	20.06	6.15	102.19	100.44
<b>Total</b>	<b>36,729.04</b>	<b>639,916.66</b>	<b>(1,120.25)</b>	<b>677,765.95</b>	<b>2,871.45</b>	<b>34,981.30</b>	<b>2,953.16</b>	<b>34,899.59</b>	<b>642,866.36</b>	<b>33,857.59</b>



*Am*

- a) The Company is holding conveyancing title in respect of all pieces of freehold land awarded / acquired admeasuring to 1290.61 Hectares, however mutation of the land acquired by the Company is pending in respect of 2.54 Hectares (previous year 2.61 Hectare) of Freehold land of value INR 97.88 lakh (previous year INR 120.54 lakh).
- b) Refer Note 15 in respect of property, plant & equipment hypothecated as security by the company to lending institution.

c) **Depreciation charged on tangible Assets for the year is accounted as given below:**

	31.03.2021	31.03.2020
Transferred to expenditure during construction period (net) - Note 28	149.44	237.81
Allocated to fuel cost	5,543.25	4,910.37
Charged to operation expenses net of depreciation adjustment*	36,950.49	29,830.42
<b>Total Depreciation</b>	<b>42,643.18</b>	<b>34,978.60</b>

\*In addition to this a sum of INR 78.66 lacs (FY 2019-20 Nil) amortisation of RIDAB balances made and included in depreciation expenses charged to Statement of Profit and Loss.

d) **Deduction/adjustments from gross block and depreciation / amortisation for the year includes:**

	Gross Block		Depreciation/Amortisation	
	As at 31.03.2021	As at 31.03.2020	As at 31.03.2021	As at 31.03.2020
Disposal of assets	-	-	-	-
Retirement of Assets	-	-	-	-
Assets capitalised with retrospective effect / Write back of excess capitalisation	(4,371.31)	-	(116.45)	-
Cost Adjustment	3,352.99	(4,070.71)	-	2.70
Adjustment of Accumulated depreciation with Gross block on COD.	(1,017.75)	2,950.46	-	2,950.46
	<b>(1,017.75)</b>	<b>(1,120.25)</b>	<b>(116.45)</b>	<b>2,953.16</b>

e) **Gross carrying amount of the fully depreciated property, plant and equipment that are still in use:**

Assets	Amount in ₹ lakh	
	As at 31.03.2021	As at 31.03.2020
Buildings	942.91	6.37
Temporary Erection	115.67	-
Water supply, drainage & Sewerage system	103.37	-
Plant and machinery	0.06	-
Furniture and fixtures	63.67	11.44
Vehicles	6.22	6.21
Office equipment	109.68	28.06
EDP, WP machines and satcom equipment	256.93	2.01
Construction Equipment	-	-
Electrical installations	2.55	-
Communication equipment's	88.36	54.89
Laboratory & Workshop equipment	1.29	0.17
	<b>1,690.71</b>	<b>109.15</b>

- f) Exchange differences capitalised are disclosed in the 'Addition' column of Capital work-in-progress (CWIP) and allocated to various heads of CWIP in the year of capitalisation through 'Deductions/Adjustments' Details of exchange differences and borrowing costs included in the cost of major heads of property, plant and equipment through 'Addition' or 'Deductions/Adjustments' column are given below:

Assets:	For the year ended on 31.03.2021		For the year ended on 31.03.2020	
	Exchange Difference	Borrowing Cost	Exchange Difference	Borrowing Cost
Plant and machinery	3,352.99	-	3,989.45	-
	<b>3,352.99</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,989.45</b>	<b>-</b>

- g) Spare parts of Rs 5 lakh and above, stand-by equipment and servicing equipment which meet the definition of property, plant and equipment are capitalised.
- h) Impairment losses recognised during the year in accordance with Ind-AS 'Impairment of Assets' based on management assessment Rs. Nil. (Up to 31/03/2020 - Rs. Nil)
- i) Refer Note No. 32 for Contractual commitment for the acquisition of Property, Plant & equipment's.
- j) Property, plant and equipment's costing Rs. 5000/- or less are depreciated fully in the year of acquisition.



3. Non- current Assets - Capital work-in-progress

Amount in ₹ lakh

Particulars	As at		Deductions & Adjustments	Capitalised	As at
	01.04.2020	Additions			
Development of land	-	-	-	-	-
Roads, bridges, culverts & helipads	0.25	300.58	-	293.71	7.12
Buildings :					
Main plant	25,138.00	6,812.99	18,893.96	12,739.80	317.23
Others	1,017.64	2,534.49	(3,566.52)	5,446.68	1,671.97
Temporary erection	-	-	-	-	-
Water supply, drainage and sewerage system	62.74	60.81	(859.94)	980.47	3.02
Earth dam reservoir	5,013.08	336.16	-	5,349.24	-
Plant and machinery	323,717.92	109,976.83	9,193.88	378,815.92	45,684.95
Furniture and fixtures	8.78	(0.01)	-	8.77	-
Office Equipment	-	-	-	-	-
EDP/WP Machines & Satcom Equipment's	48.51	460.68	-	48.51	460.68
Electrical installations	39.50	(4.27)	3.07	12.19	19.97
Communication equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Railway Siding	39,356.28	10,899.26	-	44,655.48	5,600.06
	<b>394,402.70</b>	<b>131,377.52</b>	<b>23,664.45</b>	<b>448,350.77</b>	<b>53,765.00</b>
<b>Expenditure pending allocation</b>					
Survey, investigation, consultancy and supervision charges	694.62	757.57	1,452.19	-	0.00
Difference in Exchange on Foreign Currency Loans	5,624.84	3,603.13	9,227.97	-	0.00
Pre-Commissioning Expenses (net)	5,171.03	7,898.68	13,069.71	-	0.00
Expenditure during construction period (net)*	-	27,346.15	-	27,346.15	0.00
Less: Allocated to related works	-	27,346.15	-	27,346.15	0.00
	<b>405,893.19</b>	<b>143,636.90</b>	<b>47,414.32</b>	<b>448,350.77</b>	<b>53765.00</b>
<b>Construction stores</b>	<b>17,811.07</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>9,369.75</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8441.32</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>423,704.26</b>	<b>143,636.90</b>	<b>56,784.07</b>	<b>448,350.77</b>	<b>62206.32</b>

Particulars	As at		Deductions & Adjustments	Capitalised	As at
	01.04.2019	Additions			
Development of land	12,528.68	61.14	12,173.23	416.59	0.00
Roads, bridges, culverts & helipads	1,800.82	10.29	(18.29)	1829.15	0.25
Buildings :					
Main plant	57,292.46	4,660.71	23,046.42	13768.75	25138.00
Others	2,141.80	1,033.73	(5,260.25)	7418.14	1017.64
Temporary erection	8.36	0.04	(0.00)	8.40	0.00
Water supply, drainage and sewerage system	751.90	66.62	(4,055.56)	4811.34	62.74
Earth dam reservoir	13,574.34	933.40	3,782.87	5711.79	5013.08
Plant and machinery	717,126.22	63,549.48	(61,465.75)	518423.53	323717.92
Furniture and fixtures	14.77	0.53	2.76	3.76	8.78
Office Equipment	-	-	-	0	0.00
EDP/WP Machines & Satcom Equipment's	-	48.51	0.00	0	48.51
Electrical installations	1,043.46	44.92	7.37	1041.51	39.50
Communication equipment	30.12	(0.22)	0.11	29.79	0.00
Railway Siding	97,106.87	15,988.70	(827.87)	74567.16	39356.28
	<b>903,419.80</b>	<b>86,397.85</b>	<b>(32,614.96)</b>	<b>628,029.91</b>	<b>394402.70</b>
<b>Expenditure pending allocation</b>					
Survey, investigation, consultancy and supervision charges	11,849.31	694.62	11,849.31	-	694.62
Difference in Exchange on Foreign Currency Loans	9,114.05	-	3,489.21	-	5624.84
Pre-Commissioning Expenses (net)	18,607.19	8,612.16	22,048.32	-	5171.03
Expenditure during construction period (net)*	-	32,835.46	-	-	32835.46
Less: Allocated to related works	-	32,835.46	-	-	32835.46
	<b>942,990.35</b>	<b>95,704.63</b>	<b>4,771.88</b>	<b>628,029.91</b>	<b>405893.19</b>
<b>Construction stores</b>	<b>24,363.57</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6,552.50</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>17,811.07</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>967,353.92</b>	<b>95,704.63</b>	<b>11,324.38</b>	<b>628,029.91</b>	<b>423704.26</b>

\* Brought from expenditure during construction period (net) - Note 28

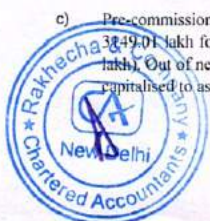
Notes:

- a) Refer Note 15 in respect of property, plant & equipment hypothecated as security by the company to lending institution.  
b) Exchange differences capitalised are disclosed in the 'Addition' column of Capital work-in-progress (CWIP) and allocated to various heads of CWIP in the year of capitalisation through 'Deductions/Adjustments' column of CWIP.

Details of exchange differences and borrowing costs included in the CWIP through 'Addition' or 'Deductions / Adjustments' column are given below:

Assets :	Amount in ₹ lakh			
	For the year ended on 31.03.2021		For the year ended on 31.03.2020	
	Exchange Difference	Borrowing Cost	Exchange Difference	Borrowing Cost
Capital work in progress	125.43	22,841.95	3,728.56	25,889.87
	<b>125.43</b>	<b>22,841.95</b>	<b>3,728.56</b>	<b>25,889.87</b>

- c) Pre-commissioning expenses incurred for the year amount to INR 11047.69 Lakh (up to 31st March 2020 INR 30618.77 lakh) and after adjustment of pre-commissioning sales of INR 3849.01 lakh for the year (up to 31 March 2020: INR 3442.74 lakh) resulted in net pre-commissioning expenditure of INR 7898.68 lakh for the year (up to 31 March 2020: INR 27176.03 lakh). Out of net expenses incurred a sum of INR 13069.71 has been capitalised on commercial operation date of commencement of Unit #2 during the year and INR 22005.00 lakh has been capitalised to assets on commercial operation date of commencement Unit #1 in previous year.



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4. Non-current Assets - Intangible assets

Amount in ₹ lakh

Particulars	Gross Block		Amortisation		Net Block					
	As at 01.04.2020	Additions	Deductions/ Adjustments	As at 31.03.2021	Upto 01.04.2020	For the year	Deductions/ Adjustments	Upto 31.03.2021	As at 31.03.2021	As at 31.03.2020
Right to Use Software	223.61 87.04	148.96	-	372.57 87.04	9.37 25.87	11.53 29.62	-	20.90 55.49	351.67 31.55	214.24 61.17
<b>Total</b>	<b>310.65</b>	<b>148.96</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>459.61</b>	<b>35.24</b>	<b>41.15</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>76.39</b>	<b>383.22</b>	<b>275.41</b>
Particulars	As at 01.04.2019	Additions	Deductions/ Adjustments	As at 31.03.2020	Upto 01.04.2019	For the year	Deductions/ Adjustments	Upto 31.03.2020	As at 31.03.2020	As at 31.03.2019
Right to Use Software	249.98 35.03	5.95 79.66	32.32 27.65	223.61 87.04	31.48 27.42	10.21 26.10	32.32 27.65	9.37 25.87	214.24 61.17	218.50 7.61
<b>Total</b>	<b>285.01</b>	<b>85.61</b>	<b>59.97</b>	<b>310.65</b>	<b>58.90</b>	<b>36.31</b>	<b>59.97</b>	<b>35.24</b>	<b>275.41</b>	<b>226.11</b>

a. Amortisation of Intangible Assets for the year is allocated as given below:

Transferred to expenditure during construction period (net) - Note Charged to statement of Profit & Loss	31.03.2021	31.03.2020
	-	1.07
	41.15	35.24
<b>Total</b>	<b>41.15</b>	<b>36.31</b>

b. Deduction/adjustments from gross block and depreciation / amortisation for the year includes:

	Gross Block	Depreciation/Amortisation
	As at 31.03.2021	As at 31.03.2020
Adjustment of Accumulated depreciation with Gross block on COD.	-	59.97
	-	59.97
	-	59.97

c. Gross carrying amount of the fully depreciated property, plant and equipment that are still in use :

	As at 31.03.2021	As at 31.03.2020
Assets	-	-
Software	59.78	-
	59.78	-



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## 5. Other - Non-current Assets

Particulars	Amount in ₹ lakh	
	As at 31.03.2021	As at 31.03.2020
<b>Capital advances</b>		
Unsecured Considered Good		
Covered by bank guarantee	5,068.09	7,026.96
Others	7,202.07	11,350.75
<b>Advances other than capital advances</b>		
Unsecured Considered Good		
Advance tax & tax deducted at source	1,007.02	995.10
Security Deposits	157.65	165.11
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,434.83</b>	<b>19,537.92</b>

- a) Amount recoverable from related parties are disclosed in Note No. 31 (f)
- b) Advance tax & tax deducted at source includes INR 743.94 lakh (31 March 2020: INR 743.94 lakh) income tax deposited under protest with Income Tax Authorities.
- c) Advance Tax & Tax deducted at source are net of Provision for income tax amounting to INR Nil (31 March 2020: INR Nil ) made during the year.



## 6. Current assets - Inventories

Particulars	Amount in ₹ lakh	
	As at 31.03.2021	As at 31.03.2020
Coal	10,302.17	15,961.47
Fuel Oil	1,555.70	586.36
Stores & Spares	12,828.54	9,972.84
Steel Scrap	145.62	330.36
<b>Total</b>	<b>24,832.03</b>	<b>26,851.03</b>

- a) Inventory items have been valued as per accounting policy no. C.6 Note 1
- b) Refer Note 17 for information on inventories hypothecated as security by the Company.
- c) Inventory of Coal includes material in transit Rs.158.94 lakh (FY 2019-20 Rs. 259.51 Lakh)
- d) Inventory of Stores and Spares includes material in transit Rs. 34.97 Lakhs (FY 2019-20 Rs. 134.19 lakh) and under inspection Rs.496.92 Lakhs (FY 2019-20 Rs. 1486.12 lakh)
- e) The Company is operating in the Regulatory environment and as per CERC Tariff Regulations, Cost of Fuel & other inventory items are recovered as per extant tariff regulations, accordingly the realisable value of the inventory is not lower than the cost.

## 7. Current Financial Assets - Trade Receivables

Particulars	Amount in ₹ lakh	
	As at 31.03.2021	As at 31.03.2020
Trade receivables		
Unsecured, considered good	27,935.65	22,892.48
Credit Impaired / Considered doubtful	-	-
	<b>27,935.65</b>	<b>22,892.48</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>27,935.65</b>	<b>22,892.48</b>

- a) Amount recoverable from related parties are disclosed in Note No. 31(f).



## 8. Current Financial Assets : Cash and Cash Equivalents

Amount in ₹ lakh

Particulars	Amount in ₹ lakh	
	As at 31.03.2021	As at 31.03.2020
<b>Cash &amp; cash equivalents</b>		
Balances with banks		
- Current accounts	32,222.94	460.39
- Deposits with original maturity of less than three months (including interest accrued)	6,338.13	7,289.33
	<u>38,561.07</u>	<u>7,749.72</u>

## 9. Current Financial Assets : Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents

Amount in ₹ lakh

Particulars	Amount in ₹ lakh	
	As at 31.03.2021	As at 31.03.2020
<b>Balances with banks</b>		
Earmarked Balances with Bank - Deposits with original maturity of less than three months and more (including interest accrued) and Balance in Current Account.	1,094.41	224.49
<b>Total</b>	<u>1,094.41</u>	<u>224.49</u>

- a. Earmarked balances represent margin against letter of credit and Bank guarantee facility availed and Fly Ash Utilisation reserve fund.



**10. Other financial assets**

Particulars	Amount in ₹ lakh	
	As at 31.03.2021	As at 31.03.2020
<b>Advances</b>		
Considered good unless otherwise stated		
Employees		
Unsecured	-	1.47
Other		
Unsecured	1,211.21	6.29
<b>Unbilled Revenue</b>		
Energy Sales	30,844.79	2,844.48
<b>Total</b>	<b>32,056.00</b>	<b>2,852.24</b>

- a) Out of unbilled revenue recognised, a sum of Rs. 30345.85 lakh (FY 2019-20 : Rs. 1589.02 lakh) billed to beneficiaries after end of the year for energy sales.



**11. Other current assets**

Particulars	Amount in ₹ lakh	
	As at 31.03.2021	As at 31.03.2020
<b>Advances</b>		
Employees		
Unsecured, Considered Good	-	1.35
Contractors & suppliers		
Unsecured, Considered Good	5,922.16	4,686.38
<b>Claim recoverable</b>		
Unsecured, Considered Good	1,534.21	851.41
<b>Others</b>		
Unsecured, Considered Good	110.54	46.47
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,566.91</b>	<b>5,585.61</b>

- a) Advances to contractor & suppliers includes amount recoverable from related parties. Refer Note No. 31(f)
- b) Other current assets - others, include prepaid expenses.



## 12. Deferred Expenses

Particulars	Amount in ₹ lakh	
	As at 31.03.2021	As at 31.03.2020
<b>On Account of</b>		
Expenses from foreign currency fluctuation	3,176.29	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,176.29</b>	<b>-</b>

- a) Foreign exchange rate variation (FERV) on foreign currency loans and interest thereon is recoverable from/payable to the customers in line with the Tariff Regulations. Keeping in view the opinion of the EAC of ICAI, the Company is recognizing deferred foreign currency fluctuation liability by corresponding debit to deferred expenses from foreign currency fluctuation in respect of the FERV on foreign currency loans adjusted in the cost of property, plant and equipment, Deferred expenditure from foreign currency fluctuation account is amortized in the proportion in which depreciation is charged on such exchange differences and same is adjusted against depreciation expense in future years as provided in accounting policy no. C.12.1 (Note 1). This amount will be recognized as expenditure corresponding to the reduction in depreciation charge in future years. The amount does not constitute a assets to be realised in future periods and hence, it has been disclosed separately.

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### 13. Share capital

Amount in ₹ lakh

Particulars	As at 31.03.2021	As At 31.03.2020
<b>Equity share capital</b>		
<b>Authorised</b>		
350,00,00,000 shares of par value of ₹10/- each (350,00,00,000 shares of par value of ₹10/- each as at 31 March 2020)	350,000.00	350,000.00
<b>Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up</b>		
344,84,79,600 shares of par value of ₹ 10/- each (31 March 2020 : 316,32,79,600 shares of par value of ₹10/- each)	344,847.96	316,327.96

a) The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹10/- per share. The holders of the equity shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time, and are entitled to voting rights proportionate to their share holding at the meetings of shareholders.

b) **Reconciliation of Share Capital**

	31.03.2021		31.03.2020	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	3,163,279,600	316327.96	2,518,659,600	251865.96
Shares issued during the year	285,200,000	28520.00	644,620,000	64462.00
Outstanding at the end of the year	3,448,479,600	344,847.96	3,163,279,600	316,327.96

c) **Detail of Shareholder's holding more than 5% shares in the company**

Particulars	31.03.2021		31.03.2020	
	No. of shares	% age holding	No. of shares	% age holding
-NTPC LTD	1,724,239,800	50%	1,581,639,800	50%
-UPRVUNL	1,724,239,800	50%	1,581,639,800	50%



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#### 14. Other equity

Particulars	Amount in ₹ lakh	
	As at 31.03.2021	As at 31.03.2020
Fly Ash utilisation reserve fund	362.57	-
Retained earnings	(51,824.22)	(55,684.48)
Share application money	-	-
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>(51,461.65)</b>	<b>(55,684.48)</b>
	<b>31.03.2021</b>	<b>31.03.2020</b>
<b>(a) Fly Ash utilisation reserve fund</b>		
Opening Balance	-	-
Add: Transferred during the year	401.44	-
Less: Utilised during the year*	38.87	-
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>362.57</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>(b) Retained earnings</b>		
Opening balance	(55,684.48)	5,083.74
Add: Profit for the year as per Statement of Profit and Loss	3,860.26	(60,768.22)
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>(51,824.22)</b>	<b>(55,684.48)</b>
<b>(c) Share Application Money Pending Allotment</b>		
Opening Balance	-	11,000.00
Add: Received during the Year	28,520.00	53,462.00
Less: Shares Allotted during the year	28,520.00	64,462.00
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

\*Pursuant to Gazette Notification dated 3 November 2009, issued by the Ministry of Environment and Forest (MOEF), Government of India (GOI), the amount collected from sale of fly ash and fly ash based products should be kept in a separate account head and shall be utilised only for the development of infrastructure or facility, promotion & facilitation activities for use of fly ash until 100 percent fly ash utilisation level is achieved, accordingly INR 38.87 lakh towards expenses attributable for Fly Ash utilisation are adjusted from the revenue earned on account of sale of Fly Ash.

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## 15. Non-current Financial Liabilities - Borrowings

Particulars	Amount in ₹ lakh	
	As at 31.03.2021	As at 31.03.2020
<b>Term loans</b>		
<b>Secured</b>		
From Banks		
Foreign currency loans	91,568.18	104,090.45
Rupee loans	42,826.01	-
From financial institutions		
Rupee loans	661,242.62	663,552.76
Less: Current Maturity of term loan		
Foreign currency loans	8,920.00	8,672.68
Rupee loans	49,223.33	10,848.00
Less: Interest accrued but not due on borrowings		
Foreign currency loans	23.94	18.28
Rupee loans	11,455.96	12,698.75
<b>Total</b>	<b>726,013.58</b>	<b>735,405.50</b>

### Details of Terms of repayment and rate of interest :

- i Secured foreign currency term loan carry fixed interest rate ranging from 3.00 % to 5.17% and floating interest linked to Six month LIBOR + 198.5 bps, with half yearly rests. The loan is repayable in twenty four half yearly instalments commencing from Sept. 2020.
- ii Secured rupee term loan from Banks carry interest rate 7.25% p.a. with quarterly rest, interest is linked with 6-months MCLR with reset option halfyearly. The term loan -1 is repayable in 60 quarterly instalments commencing from March 2021 and term loan -2 is repayable in 60 quarterly instalment commencing from 31st March 2022.
- iii Secured rupee term loan from Financial Institution carry interest rate ranging from 7.90% to 10.84% p.a. with quarterly rest, interest is linked with AAA 3-Years Reuters + 185 basis points with reset option at the end of every third year. The loan is repayable in 60 quarterly instalments commencing from Jan 2021.
- iv There has been no default in repayment of the loan or interest thereon as at the end of the year except an amount of Rs. 9.00 Crore payable to the Bank on 31st March 2021, which has been paid in April 2021.

### Details of Security :

- v Foreign Currency Term Loan & Rupee Loan from PFC are secured by equitable mortgage, by way of first parri passu charge, by deposit of the title deeds of the immovable properties and deed of hypothecation for all present and future movable fixed assets of the Company has also been executed with the Security Trustee and Indenture of Mortgage executed with the Security Trustee has been registered with the appropriate authority. Charge creation in respect of loan from Bank of Maharashtra is under process.



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## 16. Non-current Liabilities - Other Financial liabilities

Particulars	Amount in ₹ lakh	
	As at 31.03.2021	As at 31.03.2020
Payable for capital expenditure		
-micro and small enterprises	-	0.20
-Other	1457.36	4,745.97
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,457.36</b>	<b>4,746.17</b>

- a) Amounts payable to related parties are disclosed in Note 31 (f).  
b) Detailed disclosures as required under MSMED Act, 2006 are provided in Note 34.



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## 17. Current Financial Liabilities - Borrowings

Particulars	Amount in ₹ lakh	
	As at 31.03.2021	As at 31.03.2020
Loan repayable on demand		
From Bank		
Secured		
Cash Credit	86,416.66	38,285.78
<b>Total</b>	<b>86,416.66</b>	<b>38,285.78</b>

- a) Cash credit facility secured by hypothecation on entire current asset, stock of raw materials, stock in process and finished goods, book debts of the company and further secured by second charge on all assets of the Company. Cash Credit facility carries floating rate of interest linked to the bank's MCLR + 20 basis point.
- b) There has been no default in repayment of the loan or interest thereon as at the end of the year.



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**18. Current Financial Liabilities - Trade payables**

Particulars	Amount in ₹ lakh	
	As at 31.03.2021	As at 31.03.2020
Trade Payable for goods and services		
Total outstanding dues of		
-micro and small enterprises	6.53	23.20
-Other	5,758.56	9,362.72
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,765.09</b>	<b>9,385.92</b>

a) Amounts payable to related parties are disclosed in Note - 31(f).

b) Detailed disclosures as required under MSMED Act, 2006 are provided in Note -34.



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**19. Current Liabilities - Other Financial liabilities**

Particulars	Amount in ₹ lakh	
	As at 31.03.2021	As at 31.03.2020
Current maturities of non-current borrowings		
Foreign currency loans	8,920.00	8,672.68
Rupee loans	49,223.33	10,848.00
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings		
Foreign currency loans	23.94	18.28
Rupee loans	11,455.96	12,698.75
Payable for capital expenditure		
-micro and small enterprises	120.21	276.25
-Other	70,388.78	68,464.16
Other payables		
Deposits from contractors and others	1,907.32	2,086.90
Payable to NTPC Ltd (Joint venturer)	1,371.40	790.43
Payable to employees	1,488.86	1,129.75
Others	153.15	155.39
<b>Total</b>	<b>145,052.95</b>	<b>105,140.59</b>

- a) Details in respect of rate of interest and terms of repayment of current maturities of secured long term borrowings indicated above are disclosed in Note 15.
- b) Detailed disclosures as required under MSMED Act, 2006 are provided in Note 34.
- c) Deposits from contractors and others include INR 326.85 lakh (31 March 2020: INR 128.86 lakh) payable to MSME vendors as per contract terms.
- d) Other payables - Others includes amount payable parties towards stale cheques etc.



**20. Current Liabilities - Other current liabilities**

Particulars	Amount in ₹ lakh	
	As at 31.03.2021	As at 31.03.2020
Tax deducted at source and other statutory dues	545.61	756.45
Advance from customers	64.03	48.35
<b>Total</b>	<b>609.64</b>	<b>804.80</b>



## 21. Current Liabilities - Provisions

Particulars	Amount in ₹ lakh	
	As at 31.03.2021	As at 31.03.2020
Provision for		
Obligations incidental to land acquisition	484.91	712.80
Long service award and farewell gift to employees	-	0.49
<b>Total</b>	<b>484.91</b>	<b>713.29</b>

a) Disclosure required by Ind AS 37 'Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets' is made in Note- 31(i)



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**22. Deferred Revenue - Regulatory deferral account credit balances**

Particulars	Amount in ₹ lakh	
	As at 31.03.2021	As at 31.03.2020
Regulatory deferral a/c Balances - Exchange differences (Post COD)	1,624.65	-
Exchange differences arises on translation of other monetary items	(1,547.68)	(1,040.38)
Exchange Difference on Foreign currency loan	(1,157.12)	(1,545.63)
Deferred Foreign Currency Fluctuation Liabilities	3,218.78	-
Deferred Tax	16,955.00	17,519.58
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,093.63</b>	<b>14,933.57</b>

- a. Regulatory deferral account balances have been accounted in line with Accounting policy no. C.4. of Note 1. Refer Note 29 for detailed disclosures.



### 23. Revenue from Operation

	Amount in ₹ lakh	
For the period / year ended on	31.03.2021	31.03.2020
<b>Energy Sale</b>		
Energy Sale	213,473.13	57,752.30
<b>Other</b>		
Sale of fly Ash / Ash product	401.44	-
Less : Transfer to fly ash utilisation reserve	401.44	0.00
	0.00	0.00
<b>Other Operating Revenue</b>		
Energy Internally consumed	140.03	71.86
	213,613.16	57,824.16
Less: Transferred to expenditure during construction period (net) - Note 24	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>213,613.16</b>	<b>57,824.16</b>

- a) The commercial operation date (COD) of Unit #1 and Unit #2 declared on 30th April 2019 and 31st Jan 2021 respectively . The Company has filled the tariff petition under Tariff Regulations, 2019 (Regulations, 2019) notified by CERC however CERC yet not issued final tariff order therefore beneficiaries are provisionally billed in accordance with the principles given in the Regulations, 2019.
- b) Energy sales are net of rebate INR 177.46 lakh (FY 2019-20 : Rs.33.79 lakh) to beneficiary.
- c) Energy internally consumed valued at variable cost of generation and corresponding amount of Rs. 140.03 lakh (FY 2019-20 INR 71.86 lakh) included in power charges in Note 27.
- d) The Company is in the business of generation and sale of electricity which is an essential service as emphasized by MOP, GOI. During the outbreak of COVID-19, the Company has ensured the availability of its power plants to generate power and has continued to supply power during the period of lockdown. In line with the directions of MOP dated 15 & 16 May 2020, issued in accordance with the announcement of GOI under the Atmanirbhar Bharat Special Economic and Comprehensive package, accordingly an amount of Rupee 3167 lakh has been allowed as one-time rebate during the year 2020-21 from sale of energy accounted, consequently an amount of 3167 lakh has since been accounted as expenditure and disclosed as '**Exceptional Item**' in Statement of Profit and loss.



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**24. Other income**

For the period / year ended on	Amount in ₹ lakh	
	31.03.2021	31.03.2020
<b>Interest from</b>		
Advances to contractors	247.14	234.38
<b>Other non-operating income</b>		
Late Payment surcharge from beneficiary	3,745.17	1,865.88
Hire Charges for equipments	1.07	24.10
Sale of Scrap	391.01	340.15
Miscellaneous income	153.25	87.92
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	4,537.64	2,552.43
Les Transferred to expenditure during construction period (net) - Note 27		
s:	645.70	639.53
Less: Transferred to fly ash utilisation reserve fund	0.08	-
<b>Total</b>	<hr/> <b>3,891.86</b> <hr/>	<hr/> <b>1,912.90</b> <hr/>

- a) Late payment surcharge includes a sum of Rs Nil ( FY 2019-20 INR 1400.79 lakh) which is yet not billed.
- b) Miscellaneous income includes recoveries from contractors/suppliers, recovery for use of vehicle etc.



**25. Employee benefits expense**

For the period / year ended on	Amount in ₹ lakh	
	31.03.2021	31.03.2020
Salaries and wages	7,727.84	7,170.20
Contribution to provident and other funds	1,753.55	1,854.78
Staff welfare expenses	1,052.61	1,189.74
	<b>10,534.00</b>	<b>10,214.72</b>
<b>Less: Transferred to expenditure during construction period (Net)- Note 27</b>	<b>3,484.55</b>	<b>5,044.81</b>
<b>Less: Transferred to fly ash utilisation reserve fund</b>	<b>24.53</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,024.92</b>	<b>5,169.91</b>

- a) In accordance with Significant Accounting Policy no. C.13 (Note 1), The employees of the Company are on secondment from the promoter company - NTPC Limited. Accordingly, these employee benefits are treated as defined contribution schemes.
- b) The employee benefit are net of Rs. 541.99 Lakh (Fy 2019-20 Rs. 186.08 lakh) allocated to cost of fuel.



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## 26. Finance costs

For the period / year ended on	Amount in ₹ lakh	
	31.03.2021	31.03.2020
<b>Finance charges on financial liabilities at amortised cost</b>		
Foreign currency term loans	3,130.11	3,242.75
Rupee term loans	59,939.93	57,548.83
Cash Credit	4,385.13	1,726.73
Unwinding of discount on vendor liabilities	1,711.35	382.33
Less: Interest received from banks and others	59.94	290.52
	<u>69,106.58</u>	<u>62,610.12</u>
Exchange difference regarded as an adjustment to Borrowing cost	(1,134.44)	1,532.53
<b>Other borrowing costs</b>		
Others	31.14	168.60
	<u>(1,103.30)</u>	<u>1,701.13</u>
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>68,003.28</b>	<b>64,311.25</b>
Less: Transferred to expenditure during construction period (Net) - Note 28	22,841.97	25,889.90
<b>Total</b>	<b>45,161.31</b>	<b>38,421.35</b>

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## 27. Other expenses

Amount in ₹ lakh

For the period / year ended on	31.03.2021	31.03.2020
Power charges	898.26	689.38
Less: Recovered from contractors & employees	<u>127.28</u>	<u>135.19</u>
	770.98	554.19
Water charges	165.11	100.73
Repairs & maintenance		
Buildings	637.23	479.08
Plant & machinery	4,327.11	5,292.99
Others	336.95	189.79
Insurance	855.66	593.67
Rates and taxes	242.21	37.03
Training and Recruitment expenses	8.61	70.16
Professional Charges & Consultancy fee	293.54	214.59
Communication expenses	135.98	225.33
Travelling expenses	408.75	576.40
Tender expenses	-	3.70
Less: Receipt from sale of tenders	<u>0.28</u>	<u>0.64</u>
	(0.28)	3.06
Payment to auditors (refer details below)	5.88	6.50
Advertisement and publicity	6.40	12.91
Security expenses	2,260.68	2,428.49
Expenses for guest house	111.60	128.71
Less: Recoveries	<u>6.37</u>	<u>19.10</u>
	105.23	109.61
Education Expenses	30.00	45.29
Ash Utilisation & Marketing Expenses	1.01	11.44
Books and periodicals	0.88	2.81
Legal expenses	103.75	153.33
EDP hire and other charges	45.34	61.75
Printing and stationery	22.69	19.80
Hire Charge of Construction equipment	5.05	57.01
Net loss/Gain in Foreign currency transaction and translation	-	774.78
Hiring of vehicles	333.90	351.83
Bank charges	20.26	(327.91)
Miscellaneous expenses	293.20	129.56
Entertainment Expenses	122.04	108.62
Horticulture Expenses	112.46	140.24
	<u>11,650.62</u>	<u>12,423.08</u>
Less: Transferred to expenditure during construction period (Net) - Note 27	1,515.89	2,301.21
Less: Transferred to fly ash utilisation reserve fund	14.43	-
	<u>10,120.30</u>	<u>10,121.87</u>

a) Details in respect of payment to auditors:

### As auditor

Audit fee	2.66	3.12
Tax Audit Fees	0.88	1.12
Certification fees	2.34	1.63
Reimbursement of expenses	-	0.63
	<u>5.88</u>	<u>6.50</u>

Payment of the Auditors includes Rs. 0.30 lakh (31st March 2020 : Rs. 0.82 lakh) relating to earlier year.

a) Bank charges are net of reversal INR Nil (FY 2019-20 :INR 353.12 lakh).

b) Repairs and maintenance - plant & machineries expenses are net of Rs. 1190.97 lakh (FY 2019-20 Rs. 498.47 lakh) allocated to cost of fuel.



28. Expenditure during construction period (net)

	Amount in ₹ lakh	
For the period / year ended on	31.03.2021	31.03.2020
<b>A. Employee benefits expense</b>		
Salaries and wages	2584.48	3488.74
Contribution to provident and other funds	586.99	912.23
Staff welfare expenses	313.08	643.84
<b>Total (A)</b>	<u>3,484.55</u>	<u>5,044.81</u>
<b>B. Finance Cost</b>		
Interest on Foreign currency term loan	1,303.97	1,712.85
Interest of Rupee Term Loan (net)	20,970.89	23,161.54
Unwinding of discount on vendor liabilities	518.74	145.59
Exchange difference regarded as an adjustment to Borrowing cost	48.37	814.80
Other Cost	-	55.12
<b>Total (B)</b>	<u>22841.97</u>	<u>25889.90</u>
<b>C Depreciation and amortisation</b>	149.44	238.88
<b>D. Other expenses</b>		
Power charges	349.37	383.58
Less: Recovered from contractors & employees	<u>112.55</u>	<u>128.91</u>
	236.82	254.67
Repairs & maintenance		
Buildings	39.40	124.45
Plant and machinery	-	51.89
Others	<u>-</u>	<u>27.23</u>
	39.40	203.57
Insurance	-	5.51
Rates and taxes	-	(12.09)
Professional charges & Consultancy fee	-	43.32
Communication expenses	36.34	104.71
Travelling expenses	126.40	271.04
Security expenses	898.55	1279.72
Guest house expenses	30.74	56.56
Less: Receipts from Guest House	<u>1.63</u>	<u>8.59</u>
	29.11	47.97
EDP hire and other charges	12.65	21.87
Printing and stationery	-	0.76
Miscellaneous expenses	2.94	10.51
Hire of Construction Equipment	2.68	57.01
Hiring of Vehicles	97.82	154.87
Bank Charges (Net)	-	(352.98)
Entertainment expenses	33.18	48.10
<b>Total (D)</b>	<u>1,515.89</u>	<u>2,301.21</u>
<b>Total (A+B+C+D)</b>	<u>27,991.85</u>	<u>33,474.80</u>
<b>E. Less: Other income</b>		
Interest from Advances to Contractor	215.79	234.38
Hire Charges for equipments	0.34	21.77
Sale of Scrap	387.97	340.17
Miscellaneous Income	41.60	43.02
<b>Total (E)</b>	<u>645.70</u>	<u>639.34</u>
<b>Grand Total (A+B+C+D-E+F)*</b>	<u>27,346.15</u>	<u>32,835.46</u>
<b>* Carried to capital work-in-progress - (Note 3)</b>	27,346.15	32,835.46



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## 29. Net Movement in Regulatory deferral account

For the period / year ended on	Amount in ₹ lakh	
	31.03.2021	31.03.2020
Net gain/ loss on foreign currency loan translation/transaction	(1,150.90)	1,545.63
Deferred tax	564.58	(17,519.58)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(586.32)</b>	<b>(15,973.95)</b>

### (i) Nature of rate regulated activities

The Company is mainly engaged in generation and sale of electricity. The price to be charged by the Company for electricity sold to its customers is determined by the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) which provides extensive guidance on the principles and methodologies for determination of the tariff for the purpose of sale of electricity.

The tariff is based on allowable costs like interest, depreciation, operation & maintenance expenses, etc. with a stipulated return. This form of rate regulation is known as cost-of-service regulations which provide the Company to recover its costs of providing the goods or services plus a fair return.

The Company is eligible to apply Ind AS 114, Regulatory Deferral Accounts. The standard permits an eligible entity to continue previous GAAP (Guidance Note on accounting for Rate Regulated Activities) accounting policy for its regulatory deferral account balances. Hence, Company has opted to continue with its previous GAAP accounting policy for such balances.

### (ii) Recognition and measurement

As per the CERC Tariff Regulations, any gain or loss on account of exchange risk variation during the construction period shall form part of the capital cost from declaration of Commercial Operation Date (COD) to be considered for calculation of tariff. CERC during the past period in tariff orders for various stations has allowed exchange differences incurred during the construction period in the capital cost. Accordingly, exchange difference arising during the construction period is within the scope of Ind-AS 114.

In view of the above, exchange differences arising from settlement/translation of monetary item denominated in foreign currency to the extent recoverable from or payable to the beneficiaries in subsequent periods as per CERC Tariff Regulations are recognized on an undiscounted basis as 'Regulatory asset/liability' by credit/debit to 'Regulatory income/expense' during construction period and adjusted from the year in which the same becomes recoverable from or payable to the beneficiaries.

### (iii) Risks associated with future recovery of rate regulated assets:

- demand risk due to changes in consumer attitudes, the availability of alternative sources of supply
- regulatory risk on account of submission or approval of a rate-setting application or the entity's assessment of the expected future regulatory actions
- other risks including currency or other market risks, if any

### (iv) Reconciliation of the carrying amounts:

The regulated assets/(liability) recognized in the books to be recovered from or payable to beneficiaries in future periods are as follows:

Particulars	Amount in ₹ lakh	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
A. Opening balance	(14,933.57)	(153.49)
B. Addition during the year		
Payable to beneficiaries - Deferred Foreign Currency Fluctuation Liabilities	(3,218.78)	
- Regulatory deferral a/c Balances - Exchange differences (Post COD)	(1,624.65)	
Recoverable beneficiaries - Vendor Balances translation	507.30	1,193.87
C. Amount collected/refunded during the year	-	-
D. Movements in regulatory deferral account balances - Exchange difference Foreign Currency Loan	(388.51)	1,545.63
E. Regulatory difference - Deferred Tax	564.58	(17,519.58)
E. Closing balance (Refer Note No. 22)	(19,093.63)	(14,933.57)



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- 30 a) The Company has a system of obtaining periodic confirmation of balances from banks and other parties. There are no unconfirmed balances in respect of bank accounts and borrowings from banks & financial institutions. With regard to receivables for energy sales, the Company sends demand intimations to the beneficiaries with details of amount paid and balance outstanding which can be said to be automatically confirmed on receipt of subsequent payment from such beneficiaries. In addition, reconciliation with beneficiaries and other customers is generally done on quarterly basis. So far as trade/other payables and loans and advances are concerned, the balance confirmation letters with the negative assertion as referred in the Standard on Auditing (SA) 505 (Revised) 'External Confirmations', were sent to the parties. Some of such balances are subject to confirmation/reconciliation. Adjustments, if any will be accounted for on confirmation/reconciliation of the same, which in the opinion of the management will not have a material impact.
- b) In the opinion of the management, the value of assets, other than property, plant and equipment and non-current investments, on realisation in the ordinary course of business, will not be less than the value at which these are stated in the Balance Sheet .

31 a) Disclosure as per Ind-As 1 - Presentation of Financial Statement

- i. During the year no significant changes are made in the accounting policy followed by the company.
- ii. Reclassification and comparative figures:

No reclassifications have been made to the comparative period's financial statements to enhance comparability with the current year's financial statements.

31 b) Disclosure as per Ind-AS-2 Inventories

- i. Amount of inventories consumed and recognised as expense during the year is as under:

Particulars	Amount in ₹ lakh	
	For the year ended 31st March 2021	For the year ended 31st March 2020
Fuel Cost	109,930.62	38,472.13
Others (Included in Note -27 )	1,790.42	1,117.33
<b>Total</b>	<b>111,721.04</b>	<b>39,589.46</b>

Others represents store & spares consumed included in repairs & maintenances.

- ii. Carrying amount of inventories hypothecated as security for borrowings as at 31 March 2021 is INR 24832.03 lakh (31 March 2020: Rs.26851.03 lakh)

31 c) Disclosure as per Ind-AS-12 Income tax Expenses

Income Tax Expenses

- i. Income Tax recognised in the statement of profit & loss :

Particulars	Amount in ₹ lakh	
	For the year ended 31st March 2020	For the year ended 31st March 2020
<b>Current Tax Expenses</b>		
Current Year	-	-
Adjustment for earlier years	19.41	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>19.41</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Deferred Tax Expenses</b>		
Obligation and reversal of temporary differences*	564.58	(17,519.58)
<b>Total Deferred Tax expenses</b>	<b>564.58</b>	<b>(17,519.58)</b>

	Amount in ₹ lakh	
* Difference in book depreciation and tax depreciation	23,163.57	35,370.43
Carry forward of losses under Income Tax Act	(22,598.99)	(52,890.01)
	<b>564.58</b>	<b>(17,519.58)</b>

- a) Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities have been offset as they relate to the same governing laws.

31 d) Disclosure as per Ind AS -19 'Employee Benefits'

Defined Contribution plans

In accordance with Significant Accounting Policy no. C.13 Note 1, The employees of the Company are on secondment from the holding company. Accordingly, these employee benefits are treated as defined contribution schemes. An amount of INR 1332.91 lakh (31 March 2020: INR 1483.02 lakh) towards provident fund, gratuity, post retirement medical facilities, and other terminal benefits, and INR 420.64 lakh (31 March 2020: INR 371.76 lakh) towards leave and other benefits is paid/payable to the Promoter Company, and are included under 'Employee benefit Expenses' (Note-25) .



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31 f) **Disclosure as per Indian Accounting Standard - 24 on 'Related Party Disclosures'**

**A. List of Related parties:**

**i) Jointly Controlled by Government Entities**

NTPC Limited and UPRUVN Limited with 50% shareholding of each party

**ii) Joint Ventures of Promoters Company (NTPC Limited)**

1. Utility Powertech Ltd.

**iii) Key Managerial Personnel (KMP):**

Shri S Roy	Chairman wef 20.12.2017 upto 31.03.2020
Shri A. K. Gautam	Chairman wef 04.04.2020
Shri Sudhanshu Dwivedi	Non Executive director wef 16.05.2017 upto 30.06.2019
Shri B S Tiwari	Non Executive director wef 01.02.2017 upto 29.06.2019
Shri K K Singh	Non Executive director wef 02.05.2018 upto 14.01.2020
Shri Mohit Bhargav	Non Executive director wef 22.09.2017
Shri Subir Chakraborty	Non Executive director wef 20.11.2017 upto 14.08.2020
Shri Sanjay Tewary	Non Executive director wef 31.08.2019 upto 10.10.2020
Shri Ajit Kumar Tewary	Non Executive director wef 31.08.2019
Shri Bibhu Prasad Mahapatra	Non Executive director wef 01.09.2020 upto 24.05.2021
Dr. Vinod Kumar Khare	Non Executive director wef 08.11.2020
Shri Rajeev Kanakkalil Sridhar	Non Executive director wef 21.01.2020 upto 31.05.2020
Shri Sudhir Arya	Non Executive director wef 29.05.2021
Shri A.K. Samanta	Chief Executive Officer Upto 30.11.2020
Shri Rakesh Kumar	Chief Executive Officer wef 03.12.2020
Shri Arun Kumar	Company Secretary

**iii) Entities under the control of the same government:**

The Company is a Joint Venture of Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) controlled by Central Government and state government entity. Pursuant to Paragraph 25 & 26 of Ind AS 24, entities over which the same government has control or joint control of, or significant influence over, then both the reporting entity and other entities shall be regarded as related parties. The Company has applied the exemption available for government related entities and have made limited disclosures in the financial statements. Such entities with which the Company has significant transactions include but not limited to are RITES Limited, BHEL, SAIL, UPPCL, UPPTCL.

**B. Transactions with the related parties are as follows:**

**A) Transaction with related parties (promoter companies and their joint ventures):**

Particulars	Amount in ₹ lakh			
	NTPC Limited and its joint ventures		UPRVUNL	
	2020-21	2019-20	2020-21	2019-20
i) Issue of shares	14,260.00	32,231.00	14,260.00	32,231.00
ii) Application money Pending for allotment	-	-	-	-
iii) Contracts for works/services received by the Company for	834.42	589.99	-	-
iv) Employees deputed on secondment basis	4,509.30	4,229.60	-	-
v) Manpower services	218.11	16.64	-	-
vi) Rent , Lease & other misc.	-	117.66	-	-

**B) Compensation to Key management personnel**

Particulars	Amount in ₹ lakh	
	2020-21	2019-20
- Short term employee benefits	55.61	49.09
- Post employment benefits	0.00	3.34
- Other long term benefits	3.80	0.29
Total Compensation to Key management personnel	59.41	52.72

**C) Transactions with the related parties under the control of the same government:**

Name of the Company	TYPE	Nature of	Amount in ₹ lakh	
			2020-21	2019-20
RITES LTD	GOI. PSU	Capital work	8,681.72	(14.03)
BHEL	GOI. PSU	Capital work	1,754.76	2,208.95
SAIL	GOI. PSU	SUPPLY STEEL	1,099.94	3,075.79
EED-UPPCL	UP GOV ENTITY	Capital work	703.16	516.73
HPCL	GOI. PSU	SUPPLY OF HSD	829.51	1,331.50
PGCIL	GOI. PSU	Capital work	28.34	98.67
PGCIL	GOI. PSU	Other	-	-
BRIDGE & ROOF CO LTD	GOI. PSU	Capital work	96.29	35.76
IOCL	GOI. PSU	Supply of LDO	4,566.46	4,925.40
IOCL	GOI. PSU	Capital work	-	-
SOUTH EASTERN COALFIELD LIMITED	GOI. PSU	Other	11,605.10	4,978.39
BPCL	GOI. PSU	Other	901.70	1,275.17
BEML LIMITED	GOI. PSU	Supply	-	552.03
DFCCIL	GOI. PSU	Freight	-	-



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NSIC LTD	GOI. PSU	Other	-	0.83
EASTERN COALFIELDS LIMITED	GOI. PSU	Supply of Coal	2,025.11	-
UTILITY POWERTECH LIMITED	JV of NTPC	Services	1,706.76	1,455.25
UPPTCL SLDC	UP GOV ENTITY	Sale of Power	3,449.01	1,219.86

C. A) Outstanding balances receivable from related parties are as follows:

		Amount in ₹ lakh	
Particulars		31 March 2021	31 March 2020
UPL	For Purchase of Goods & Services	3.90	506.62
RITES LTD	For Purchase of Goods & Services	38.56	33.27
BHEL	For Purchase of Goods & Services	0.71	77.48
BRIDGE & ROOF CO LTD	For Purchase of Goods & Services	-	0.04
BPCL	For Supply of Fuel	-	5.08
SOUTH EASTERN COALFIELD LIMITED	For Coal Procurement	-	26.55
UPPTCL SLDC	For Sale of Power	1,842.01	-

B) Outstanding balances payable to related parties are as follows:

		Amount in ₹ lakh	
Particulars		31 March 2021	31 March 2020
NTPC Ltd	For Services Consultancy & others	959.26	74.32
NTPC Ltd	For employees deputed on secondment basis	1,371.39	754.73
UPL	For Manpower Services	398.62	698.31
BRIDGE & ROOF CO LTD	For Services & Others	324.96	414.48
SAIL	For Supply of Steel	204.80	1,095.94
BHEL	For Capital Work	5,060.82	4,628.78
RITES LTD	For Capital Work	644.91	863.80
PGCIL	For Services & Others	17.67	24.46
INDIAN OIL CORPORATION	For Supply of Fuel	-	20.63
E.E. E.D.D.I,UPPCL	For Others	11.50	124.71
BPCL	For Supply of Fuel	8.47	8.47
BEML	For Capital Work	1.22	0.51
EASTERN COALFIELDS LIMITED	For Supply of Coal	25.11	-

C) Advances Balances to related parties are as follows:

		Amount in ₹ lakh	
Particulars		31 March 2021	31 March 2020
BHEL		81.61	55.61
BPCL		25.98	19.45
BRIDGE & ROOF CO LTD		0.70	1.57
HPCL		41.38	181.49
INDIAN OIL CORPORATION LIMITED		22.02	1,183.68
POWERGRID CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD		269.89	569.89
SOUTH EASTERN COALFIELDS LIMITED		1,074.04	2,515.79
RITES LIMITED		2,445.91	189.65
UTILITY POWERTECH LIMITED		7.50	-

D. Terms and conditions of transactions with the related parties:

- Transactions with the related parties are made on normal commercial terms and conditions and at market rates.  
The Company is assigning jobs on contract basis, for sundry works in plants/stations/offices to M/s Utility Powertech Ltd (UPL), a 50:50 joint venture between the Company and Reliance Infrastructure Ltd. UPL inter-alia undertakes jobs such as overhauling, repair, refurbishment of various mechanical and electrical equipment's of power stations. The Company has entered into Power Station Maintenance Agreement with UPL from time to time. The rates are fixed on cost plus basis after mutual discussion and after taking into account the prevailing market conditions.
- Consultancy services received by the Company from the promoter company (NTPC Limited) are generally on nomination basis at the terms, conditions and principles applicable for consultancy services provided to other parties.
- All employees of the company are on secondment basis from the promoter company (NTPC Limited) on terms and conditions agreed between the companies, which are similar to those applicable for secondment of employees to other companies and institutions. The cost incurred by the company towards superannuation and employee benefits are reimbursable to NTPC Limited.

iv. Outstanding balances from/to related parties at the year-end, are unsecured and interest free and settlement occurs through banking transaction.



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31 g) **Disclosure as per Ind-AS 33 on 'Earnings per Share'**

Basic and diluted earnings per share	Amount In ₹	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
<b>Basic and diluted earnings per share</b>		
(a) From operations including regulatory deferral account balances	0.12	(2.19)
(b) From regulatory deferral account balances	(0.02)	(0.58)
(c) From operations excluding regulatory deferral account balances	0.14	(1.62)
<b>Diluted earnings per share</b>		
From operations including regulatory deferral account balances (a)	0.12	(2.13)
From regulatory deferral account balances (b)	(0.02)	(0.56)
From operations excluding regulatory deferral account balances (a)-(b)	0.14	(1.57)
Nominal value per share	10	10
<b>(a) Profit attributable to equity shareholders (used as numerator)</b>		
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
From operations including regulatory deferral account balances	3,860.26	(60,768.22)
From regulatory deferral account balances	(586.32)	(15,973.95)
From operations excluding regulatory deferral account balances	4,446.58	(44,794.27)
<b>(b) Weighted average number of equity shares (used as denominator)</b>		
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Opening balance of issued equity shares	3,163,279,600	2,518,659,600
Effect of shares issued during the year, if any	71,434,521	250,551,093
<b>Weighted average number of equity shares for Basic EPS</b>	3,234,714,121	2,769,210,693
Effect of dilution	18,470,685	81,191,885
<b>Weighted average number of equity shares for Diluted EPS</b>	3,253,184,805	2,850,402,578

31 h) **Disclosure as per Ind-AS 36 on 'Impairment of Assets'**

There are no external/internal indicators which leads to any impairment of assets of the company as required by Ind AS 36 'Impairment of Assets'. Based on management assessment no impairment losses arises and recognised during the year in accordance with Ind-AS 'Impairment of Assets' during the year (Up to 31/03/2020 : Rs. Nil)

31 i) **Disclosure as per Ind-AS 37 on 'Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets'**

**Movements in provisions:**

Particulars	Amount in ₹ lakh			
	Provision for obligations incidental to land		Other	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Carrying amount at the beginning of the year	712.80	1,195.17	0.49	98.30
Additions during the year	-	-	-	0.49
Amounts used during the year	227.89	482.37	0.49	98.30
Reversal / adjustments during the year	-	-	-	-
Carrying amount at the end of the year	484.91	712.80	(0.00)	0.49

**i) Provision for obligations incidental to land acquisition**

Provision for obligations incidental to land acquisition includes expenditure on rehabilitation & resettlement (R&R) including the amounts payable to the project affected persons (PAPs) towards land, expenditure for providing community facilities and expenditure in connection with environmental aspects of the project. Company has estimated the provision based on the Rehabilitation Action Plan (RAP) approved by the board/competent authority or agreements/directions/demand letters of the local/government authorities. The outflow of said provision is expected to be incurred immediately on fulfilment of conditions by the land outsees/ demand letters of the local/government authorities.

**ii) Other Provision**

Includes provision for long service award and farewell gift to employees and other contingencies.

31 j) **Disclosure as per Ind-AS 108 on 'Operating Segment'**

In accordance with Ind AS 108, the operating segments used to present segment information are identified on the basis of internal reports used by the Company's management to allocate resources to the segments and assess their performance. The Company engaged in only one segment i.e. Generation and Sale of power to state utilities. The Board of Directors is collectively the Company's 'Chief Operating Decision Maker' or 'CODM' within the meaning of Ind AS 108. As on date the Company has no reportable segments as per the Chief operating decision maker (CODM) of the company.

Information about major customers : Revenue from customers under 'Generation of energy' segment which is more than 10% of the Company's total revenues, are as under:

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2021		For the year ended 31st March 2020	
	Amount in ₹ lakh	%age	Amount in ₹ lakh	%age
UPPCL	171,531.01	80.64%	47,983.30	83.31%



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## 32 Contingent liabilities and commitments

### a. Claims against the company not acknowledged as debts

#### 1. Capital works

(i) A claim of Rs. 8575.34 lakh (31 March 2019 Rs. 8575.30 lakh) made in FY 2018-19 is pending under arbitration. This claim has been contested by the Company as being not admissible in terms of the provisions of the contracts. It is not practicable to make a realistic estimate of the outflow of resources if any for settlement, pending resolution. The contract has since been terminated by the company on account of sustained delay and non execution of the work, and the Company has made counter claim of Rs. 20756.42 lakh. The bank guarantees for advance, performance and additional performance security have been invoked by the Company, and the net proceeds of the same have been retained by the Company, pending completion of balance works of the package and determination of amount to be recovered from the non performing contractor.

(ii) One of the Contractor of Unit-1 & 2 has lodged a claim of INR 15842.51 lakh (31 March 2020: INR 11808.51 lakh) on account of delay in getting fronts and also on account of interest, hire charges, idle man-power, storage etc. The claim has been contested by the Company. The claim is under examination by the committee.

(iii) Possible reimbursement in respect of (i) to (ii) above

The contingent liabilities referred to in (i) & (ii) above, payments, if any, by the Company on settlement of the claims would be eligible for inclusion in the capital cost for the purpose of determination of tariff as per CERC Tariff Regulations subject to prudence check by the CERC.

#### 2. Land compensation cases

In respect of land acquired for the project, the land seller have claimed higher compensation and other claims before various authorities/courts which are yet to be settled. In such cases, contingent liability of INR 371.97 lakh (31 March 2020: INR 362.57 lakh) has been estimated.

#### 3. Disputed tax matters

Disputed Income Tax/Sales Tax/Excise matters are pending before various Appellate Authorities amounting to INR 1407.58 lakh (31 March 2020: INR 1407.58 lakh) inclusive of interest are disputed by the Company and contested before various Appellate Authorities.

#### 4. Other

i) In respect of claims made by district magistrate Allahabad for demand of royalty for use of excavated rocks etc. contingent liabilities of INR 5127.46 lakh (31 March 2020: INR 5127.46 lakh).

The Company received demand letter no. 1294/Khanji/2018-19 dated 22/09/2018 from District Magistrate, Allahabad for Rs. 5127.46 Lakh on account of royalty revising its previous claim and further demand of Rs 27135.03 Lakh made against pit mouth value of minor minerals which is not sustainable as per the UP Minor Minerals Act 1963, hence not considered as contingent liability.

ii) In respect of recovery notice of Deputy Labour commissioner Allahabad state by the Hon'ble court Allahabad ,contingent liability has been estimated at INR 19.14 lakh (31 March 2020: INR 18.14 lakh)

### b. Commitments

Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for as at 31 March 2021 is INR 94,374.20 lakh (31 March 2020: INR 152500.45 lakh).

A



### 33 Financial Risk Management

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise loans and borrowings in foreign as well as domestic currency, trade payables and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets include cash and short-term deposits and other receivables that derive directly from its operations.

The Company is exposed to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Market risk

This note presents information about the Company's exposure to each of the above risks, the Company's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk.

#### I Risk management framework

The Company's activities makes it susceptible to various risks. The Company has taken adequate measures to address such concerns by developing adequate systems and practices. The Company's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of markets and seeks to manage the impact of these risks on the Company's financial performance.

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework.

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities.

#### Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations resulting in a financial loss to the Company. Credit risk arises principally from trade receivables, cash & cash equivalents and deposits with banks.

#### Trade Receivables

The company primarily sells electricity to bulk customers comprising mainly state power utilities owned by State Governments in India. The Company has a robust payment security mechanism in the form of Letters of Credit (LC) backed by the Tri Party Agreement (TPA among state Govt., RBI and MoP, Gol on behalf of CPSU/JVs). The sale of electricity by the Company is governed by CERC Tariff Regulations. CERC Tariff Regulations allow payment against monthly bill towards energy charges within a period of forty five days from the date of bill and levy of surcharge @ 18% p.a. on delayed payment beyond forty five days.

A default occurs when, in the view of management, there is no significant possibility of recovery of receivables after considering all available options for recovery.

These payment security mechanisms and levy of surcharge support the company to recover its dues on time. Further, due to sale of power to different state power utilities, therefore there is no concentration of credit risk.

Un-billed revenue primarily relates to the Company's right to consideration for work completed but not billed at the reporting date and have substantially the same risk characteristics as the trade receivables for the same type of contracts. The un-billed revenue are considered as Other Current Financial Assets.

#### Cash and cash equivalents

The Company held cash and cash equivalents with banks having high rating.

#### Deposits with banks and financial institutions

In order to manage the credit risk the company held deposits with banks with high rating.

#### (i) Exposure to credit risk

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date was:

Particulars	Amount in ₹ lakh	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Financial assets for which loss allowance is measured using 12 months Expected Credit Losses (ECL)		
Cash and cash equivalents	38,561.07	7,749.72
Bank Balances Other than Cash & Cash Equivalents	1,094.41	224.49
Other current financial institutions (Excl. Unbilled revenue)	1,211.21	7.76
Financial assets for which loss allowance is measured using 12 months Expected Credit Losses (ECL) as per simplified approach		
Trade receivables	27,935.65	22,892.48
Other Current Financial Assets (incl Unbilled Revenue)	32,056.00	2,852.24
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,858.34</b>	<b>33,726.69</b>

#### (ii) Provision for expected credit losses

##### a) Financial assets for which loss allowance is measured using 12 month expected credit losses

The Company has assets where the counter-parties have sufficient capacity to meet the obligations and where the risk of default is very low. Accordingly, no loss allowance for impairment has been recognized.

##### b) Financial assets for which loss allowance is measured using 12 month expected credit losses as per simplified approach

The company has assets where the counter- parties have sufficient capacity to meet the obligations and where the risk of default is very low. Further, management believes that the unimpaired amounts that are past due by more than 30 days are still collectible in full. Accordingly, no loss allowance for impairment has been recognised during the years.

#### (iii) Ageing of trade receivables

The ageing analysis of trade receivables are given here under:

Ageing	Not due	0-30 days past due	31-60 days past due	60-90 days past due	91-120 days past due	More than 120 days past due	Total
Gross carrying amount as at 31 March 2021	15,981.67	1,732.52	1,591.86	1,636.13	1,240.80	5,752.67	27,935.65
Gross carrying amount as at 31 March 2020	191.52	34.46	284.81	88.78	1,801.93	20,490.98	22,892.48

#### (iii) Reconciliation of impairment loss provision

No impairment allowance is recognised in respect of any other financial assets as the amounts of such allowances are not significant.



33 **Financial Risk Management**

**II Liquidity risk**

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate banking facilities and reserve borrowing facilities by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

**(i) Financing arrangements**

The company had access to the following undrawn borrowing facilities at the end of the reporting period:

Particulars	Amount in ₹ lakh	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
<b>Fixed-rate borrowings</b>		
Foreign currency loans	6,233.06	7,635.37
<b>Floating-rate borrowings</b>		
Term loans	51,374.00	9,945.99
Foreign currency loans	343.61	352.89
<b>Total</b>	<b>57,950.67</b>	<b>17,934.25</b>

**(ii) Maturities of financial liabilities**

The following are the contractual maturities of derivative and non-derivative financial liabilities, based on contractual cash flows:

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities	Contractual cash flows					Total
	3 months or less	3-12 months	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years	
<b>Non-derivative financial liabilities</b>						
Term loans from Financial institution	12,813.33	36,410.00	50,333.33	151,000.00	442,056.01	692,612.67
Foreign currency loans	-	8,920.00	8,920.00	26,760.00	46,944.24	91,544.24
Trade and other payables	23,102.81	69,308.47	382.89	1,337.90	-	94,132.07

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities	Contractual cash flows					Total
	3 months or less	3-12 months	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years	
<b>Non-derivative financial liabilities</b>						
Term loans from Financial institution	-	-	10,848.00	43,392.00	596,614.01	650,854.01
Foreign currency loans	-	8,672.68	8,672.68	26,018.04	60,708.78	104,072.18
Trade and other payables	23,434.00	70,301.96	5,687.38	328.66	-	99,752.00



### 33 III Fair Value Measurements

#### Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates and interest rates will affect the Company's income. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

The Board of directors is responsible for setting up of policies and procedures to manage market risks of the company.

#### Currency risk

The Company is exposed to foreign currency risk on certain transactions that are denominated in a currency other than entity's functional currency, hence exposure to exchange rate fluctuations arises. The risk is that the functional currency value of cash flows will vary as a result of movements in exchange rates.

The Company executes import agreements for the purpose of purchase of capital goods. Further, company has taken some foreign currency borrowings for execution of the projects. Any exchange differences on account of such transactions are recoverable from beneficiaries as per the CERC regulations. Hence, the exposure for foreign exchange gain/loss on such transaction is considered to be insignificant.

The currency profile of financial assets and financial liabilities in terms of INR as at March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020 are as below:

31 March 2021					Amount in ₹ lakh
Particulars	USD	EURO	JPY	CHF	Total
<b>Financial liabilities</b>					
Foreign currency loans	13,749.17	-	77,795.06	-	91,544.23
Trade and other payables	3,174.10	9,667.40	9,229.76	10.67	22,081.94
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,923.27</b>	<b>9,667.40</b>	<b>87,024.82</b>	<b>10.67</b>	<b>113,626.17</b>

31 March 2020					Amount in ₹ lakh
Particulars	USD	EURO	JPY	CHF	Total
<b>Financial liabilities</b>					
Foreign currency loans	15,484.36	-	88,587.82	-	104,072.18
Trade and other payables	2,439.88	11,902.96	6,180.16	10.78	20,533.78
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,924.24</b>	<b>11,902.96</b>	<b>94,767.98</b>	<b>10.78</b>	<b>124,605.96</b>

#### Sensitivity analysis

As per the CERC regulations, the gain/loss on account of exchange rate variations on all long term and short term (up to COD) foreign currency monetary items is recoverable from beneficiaries. Hence, the impact of strengthening or weakening of Indian rupee against USD, Euro, JPY and other currencies on the statement of profit and loss would not be very significant. Therefore, sensitivity analysis for currency risk is not disclosed.



**Fair Value Measurements****Interest rate risk**

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk arising mainly from long term borrowings with floating interest rates because the cash flows associated with floating rate borrowings will fluctuate with changes in interest rates.

At the reporting date the interest rate profile of the Company's interest-bearing financial instruments is as follows:

Particulars	Amount in ₹ lakh	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
<b>Financial Assets</b>		
<b>Fixed-rate instruments</b>		
Deposits with original maturity of less than 3 months and more	7,069.97	7,513.82
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,069.97</b>	<b>7,513.82</b>
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>		
<b>Fixed-rate instruments</b>		
Foreign currency loans	86,841.38	97,878.44
	86,841.38	97,878.44
<b>Variable-rate instruments</b>		
Foreign currency loans/notes	4,702.86	6,193.73
Rupee term loans	692,612.67	580,057.39
	697,315.53	586,251.12
<b>Total</b>	<b>784156.91</b>	<b>684129.56</b>

**Fair value sensitivity analysis for fixed-rate instruments**

The company's fixed rate instruments are carried at amortised cost. They are therefore not subject to interest rate risk, since neither the carrying amount nor the future cash flows will fluctuate because of a change in market interest rates.

**Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable-rate instruments**

The company is not exposed to risk of variable rate instrument as actual interest incurred during construction period are eligible for capitalisation. Further after declaration of the commercial operation date, actual interest incurred on normative loan is recoverable from beneficiaries as fixed charge as per CERC Regulations, however a change of 50 basis points in interest rates at the reporting date would have increased (decreased) cash flow by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign currency rates, remain constant. The analysis is performed on the same basis for the previous year.

	Amount in ₹ lakh	
	Cash Flow (Increase in outflow) / (Reduction Inflow)	
	50 bp increase	50 bp decrease
<b>31 March 2021</b>		
Foreign currency loans	(24)	24
Rupee term loans	(3,463)	3,463
	(3,487)	3,487
<b>31 March 2020</b>		
Foreign currency loans	(31)	31
Rupee term loans	(2,900)	2,900
	(2,931)	2,931



## (a) Financial instruments by category

Amount in ₹ lakh

Particulars	31 March 2021			31 March 2020		
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost
<b>Financial assets</b>						
Trade receivables	-	-	27,935.65	-	-	22,892.48
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	38,561.07	-	-	7,749.72
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	-	-	1,094.41	-	-	224.49
Other financial assets	-	-	32,056.00	-	-	2,852.24
	-	-	<b>99,647.13</b>	-	-	<b>33,718.93</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>						
Borrowings	-	-	795,636.81	-	-	767,643.21
Trade payables	-	-	7,222.45	-	-	14,132.09
Payable for capital expenditure	-	-	70,508.99	-	-	68,740.41
Other financial liabilities	-	-	16,400.63	-	-	16,879.50
	-	-	<b>889,768.88</b>	-	-	<b>867,395.21</b>

## (b) Fair value hierarchy

This section explains the judgements and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are (a) recognised and measured at fair value and (b) measured at amortised cost and for which fair values are disclosed in the financial statements. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the Company has classified its financial instruments into the three levels prescribed under the accounting standard as detailed here under:

Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows.

Level 1: Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices.

Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.

Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3. The fair value of financial assets and liabilities included in Level 3 is determined in accordance with generally accepted pricing models based on discounted cash flow analysis using prices from observable current market transactions and dealer quotes of similar instruments.

Discounted cash flow analysis has been used as valuation technique to determine fair value of the financial instruments.

## (c) Fair value of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost

Amount in ₹ lakh

Particulars	Level	31 March 2021		31 March 2020	
		Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
<b>Financial liabilities</b>					
Rupee term loans	3	704,068.63	704,068.63	650,854	655,319.36
Foreign currency loans	3	91,568.18	91,568.18	104,072.17	104,072
Payable for capital expenditure	3	1,457.36	1,457.36	4,746	4,746
		<b>797,094.17</b>	<b>797,094.17</b>	<b>759,672</b>	<b>764,138</b>

The carrying amounts of short term trade payables, capital creditors and cash and cash equivalents are considered to be the same as their fair values, due to their short-term nature. The Rupee term loan are mainly on variable rate of interest as such fair value considered at par during the year.

The company's fixed rate instruments are carried at amortised cost. They are therefore not subject to interest rate risk, since neither the carrying amount nor the future cash flows will fluctuate because of a change in market interest rates. Further the company is not exposed to risk of variable rate instrument as there is no change in credit rating status of the company. The fair values of non-current borrowings, and capital creditors are based on discounted cash flows using a current borrowing rate. They are classified at respective level based on availability of observable / non observable market inputs.



33 V Capital Management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to:

- safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and
- maintain an appropriate capital structure of debt and equity.

The Board of Directors has the primary responsibility to maintain a strong capital base and reduce the cost of capital through prudent management of deployed funds and leveraging opportunities in domestic and international financial markets so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. The Board of Directors monitors the return on capital, which the Company defines as result from operating activities divided by total shareholders' equity. The Board of Directors also monitors the level of dividends to equity shareholders.

The Board seeks to maintain a balance between the higher returns that might be possible with higher levels of borrowings and the advantages and security afforded by a sound capital position.

The Company monitors capital using gearing ratio which is net debt divided by total equity. Net debt comprises of non-current borrowings (including current maturities and interest accrued there on) and current borrowings less cash and cash equivalents. Equity includes equity share capital and reserves that are managed as capital. The gearing ratio at the end of the reporting period was as follows:

	Amount in Rs/ lakh	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Total Borrowings	882,053.47	805,928.99
Less : Cash and cash equivalent	38,561.07	7,749.72
<b>Net debt</b>	<b>843,492.40</b>	<b>798,179.27</b>
<b>Total equity</b>	<b>293,386.31</b>	<b>260,643.48</b>
<b>Net debt to equity ratio</b>	<b>2.88</b>	<b>3.06</b>

34 Information in respect of micro and small enterprises as at 31st March 2021 as required by Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006

Particulars	Amount in Rs/ lakh	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
a) Amount remaining unpaid to any supplier:		
Principal amount	78.81	257.73
Interest due thereon	-	-
b) Amount of interest paid in terms of Section 16 of the MSMED Act along-with the amount paid to the suppliers beyond the appointed day.	-	-
c) Amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act.	-	-
d) Amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid	-	-
e) Amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprises, for the purpose of disallowances as a deductible expenditure under Section 23 of MSMED Act	-	-



*Handwritten signature*

- 35
- a. As per the terms and conditions of long term Power Purchase Agreement (PPAs) entered, the power purchaser requires to furnish unconditional monthly revolving and irrevocable Letter of Credit (LC) established with any scheduled bank, in favour of Company. The value of LC would cover 105 percent of one month's estimated billing for supply of power. It was also stipulated that the value of LC would be reviewed half yearly on the basis of the average of billing of previous 12 months and the LC amount would be enhanced/reduced accordingly. However one of the power purchaser has not yet been furnished the letter of credit as stipulated in the agreement.
  - b. On 11th December, 2019, vide The Taxation Law (Amendment) Act, 2019, the Government of India inserted Section 115 BAA in the Income Tax Act, 1961 which provides domestic companies a non-reversible option to pay corporate tax at reduced rates effective 1st April, 2019, subject to certain conditions. The company has recognised the tax provision in its books as per Section 115 BAA under new tax regime.
  - c. Performance Guarantee Test is conducted for proving design efficiency at rated parameters and conditions, however Performance Guarantee ('PG') Test for Turbine Generator ('TG') of Unit I has not yet conducted and stipulated time period as per contract has already expired. The Company will review PG test for TG of unit I after the PG test of Unit II.
  - d. As per the Fuel Supply Agreement ("FSA") entered between South Eastern Coalfields Limited ("SECL") and Meja Urja Nigam Private Limited ("MUNPL") on 9<sup>th</sup> day of October, 2018, Annual Contracted Quantity ("ACQ") supply as per FSA is 27,46,650 tonnes. As per the Clause 3.6.1 of aforesaid FSA stipulated that 'If for a Year, the level of delivery by seller, or the Level of Lifting by the purchaser falls below ACQ with respect to that year, the defaulting party shall liable to pay compensation to the other party for such shortfall in level of delivery or level of lifting, as the case may be. No claim for short supply of the coal had not been made by the Company on coal company till finalization of the financial statement and there is no certainty about its collectability, therefore the same has not been recognised in the accounts following the principles of conservatism and accrual
  - e. The Company is in the business of generation and sale of electricity which is an essential service as emphasized by MOP, GOI. During the outbreak of COVID-19, the Company has ensured the availability of its power plants to generate power and has continued to supply power during the period of lockdown. In line with the directions of MOP dated 15 & 16 May 2020, issued in accordance with the announcement of GOI under the Atmanirbhar Bharat Special Economic and Comprehensive package, to allow a rebate of between 20%-25% on the capacity charges during the lock down period subject to approval of the Board, an amount of INR 3167.00 lacs has been approved by the Board, to be allowed during the year 2020-21. The entire amount has since been accounted for and disclosed as exceptional item.

CERC issued an order dated 3 April 2020 whereby it was directed that Late Payment Surcharge (LPSC) shall apply at a reduced rate of 12% p.a. instead of the normal rate of 18% p.a. on the payments becoming overdue during the period from 24 March 2020 to 30 June 2020 to contain the impact of COVID-19. Further, GOI has notified Electricity (Late Payment Surcharge) Rules, 2021 on 22 February 2021. These rules envisage that base rate of LPSC to be considered as SBI one year MCLR, as on 1 April of the financial year, plus five percent. The rate of LPSC shall be increased by 0.5 percent for every month of delay, provided that the LPSC shall not be more than 3 percent higher than the base rate at any time.

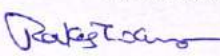
Further, under the Atmanirbhar Bharat package, the Company has deferred the capacity charges to DISCOMS for the lockdown period for the power not scheduled to be payable without interest after the lock down period in three equal monthly installments. The impact on profit for the the year due to the reduction in LPSC rate and deferral of capacity charges, is not material.

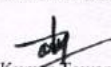
The demand for power is continuously increasing with increase in economic activities in the Country, although demand may get impacted in short term due to lock downs in certain parts of the country. The Management does not anticipate any material medium to long-term impact on the financial position of the Company. The Company will continue to closely monitor any material changes to the future economic conditions and take appropriate remedial measures as needed to respond to the Covid related risks, if any.

The accompanying notes 1 to 35 form an integral part of these financial statements.

  
Arun Kumar  
Company Secretary

  
Navneet Goel  
HOF

  
Rakesh Kumar  
CEO

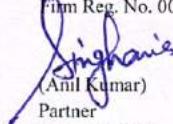
  
Ajit Kumar Tewary  
Director

  
Anil Kumar Gautam  
Chairman

For & on behalf of the Board of Directors

These are the notes referred to in Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit & Loss.

For Rakhecha & Co  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Reg. No. 002990N

  
(Anil Kumar)  
Partner  
M No. 518544



Place: New Delhi

Dated: 22nd day of June, 2021